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## U.S. Treasury Stands by Penny—And Urges a Dollar of Copper

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP)—The Treasury Department, which two years ago rejected the idea of a penny, now wants to bring back a shrunken—and mostly copper—version of the once-popular silver dollar.

The department also told Congress that it has rejected proposals to eliminate the half-dollar and wants to keep the penny indefinitely.

The reason behind the proposed shift to copper dollar coins is said to be economic. The proposed coin will cost between 2 and 3 cents to produce and will last at least 15 years.

In comparison, a paper dollar costs 1.7 cents to produce but wears out quickly. The Treasury would continue to produce dollar bills.

Treasury Under Secretary Bette B. Anderson said in a Jan. 16 letter to the House Commerce subcommittee, which will consider the proposals before Congress acts on them, that the new dollar coin, between the quarter and the half-dollar in size, would probably be more acceptable to the general public than the present dollar coin.

Vending machine operators want a dollar coin because it

allows them to sell products costing more than a dollar. Some members of Congress have expressed fears that it also would allow vendors to raise prices.

Opposition has come from Nevada casino operators, who say the large silver dollars are attractive to gamblers.

The Treasury's proposal to make a smaller \$1 coin could cost Nevada casinos more than \$400,000 in conversion of their slot machines, an industry spokesman said today in Reno, Nev.

But Robert Weiss, general



Proposed dollar piece.

manager of Bally Manufacturing Corp., the world's largest slot-machine builder, added that the casinos might be better off with the smaller \$1 coin. He said the present

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## Sadat Cites 'Treachery,' Ends Recognition of Cyprus Chief

### Cairo Gives Commandos Public Rites

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, Feb. 22 (NYT)—President Anwar Sadat angrily declared today that Egypt would no longer recognize Spyros Kyprianou as President of Cyprus because of his "treachery" that resulted in the death of 15 Egyptian commandos at Cyprus's Larnaca Airport on Sunday.

A reconciliation was not possible, Mr. Sadat implied, unless Mr. Kyprianou handed over the two Arab gunmen who had touched off the confrontation by murdering a prominent Egyptian journalist, and explained to Cairo's satisfaction why Cypriot troops had opened fire on the commandos.

"Kyprianou must pay the price for this treacherous decision which resulted in the martyrdom of some of my sons," Mr. Sadat told an audience of army commandos that included participants in the Larnaca operation. He spoke following an emotional public funeral for their slain comrades that turned into an anti-Cypriot and anti-Western demonstration. By his action, Mr. Sadat slammed the door on President Kyprianou's offer yesterday of personal talks to defuse the confrontation, which has brought traditionally friendly relations between the two countries virtually to the breaking point.

On Monday evening, the Egyptian Cabinet decided to recall diplomatic and other personnel from Cyprus and ask the Cypriots to do likewise.

Awkward Situation

Diplomats here could not recall a precedent for withdrawing recognition of a head of state, but thought that it could prove awkward for Mr. Kyprianou in his claim to govern all of Cyprus, including the portion under Turkish military control. Mr. Sadat's move was seen as sending a message that Egypt was not prepared to accept a de facto though not formal break in relations with the Cypriot government.

The crisis began last Saturday when the two Arab gunmen killed Youssef Sebel, a prominent Egyptian journalist and friend of Mr. Sadat, in Nicosia and then escaped to a commandeer Cyprus Airways plane with a dozen hostages, including four Egyptians. They flew back to Cyprus's Larnaca Airport on Sunday evening after being refused landing permission elsewhere.

Egypt dispatched an airborne force of commandos, but did not tell the Cypriots that the commandos were aboard the plane for fear of compromising security. After waiting an hour and a half for Cypriot authorities to negotiate with the gunmen, the commandos attacked the hijacked aircraft but were repulsed by heavy fire from the Cypriot National Guard. Egypt and Cyprus have both claimed credit for the capture of the gunmen, who surrendered with their hostages during the battle.

"Hired Criminals"

President Sadat was visibly upset today as he discussed the incident publicly for the first time. He gestured violently and pounded a table when he spoke of the Cypriot President. "Egyptians would see me but there is nothing between us to talk about," he told several hundred army commandos and air-crews (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



FUNERAL MARCH—Egyptian President Sadat and Gen. Mohammed Gamasy in Cairo.

### 'No' to Arabs Could Mean 'No' to Israel

## Vance: Mideast Jets a 'Package'

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (WP)—U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance strongly suggested yesterday that if Congress blocks plans to sell jet fighters to Saudi Arabia or Egypt, the Carter administration will pull back its companion offer of planes for Israel.

The administration, Mr. Vance told Congress, will not accept any attempt to dismantle its proposed \$4.3-billion package of advanced jets for the three Middle Eastern countries.

He sidestepped questions from Congress about what the administration will do if Congress bars the sales to Saudi Arabia or Egypt. But, in an impromptu chat with reporters, Mr. Vance hinted strongly that the administration's proposal was "all or nothing." Mr. Vance shot back: "I said it's a package. That's what a package is, isn't it?"

The exchanges occurred as Mr. Vance appeared before the House International Relations Committee to outline the administration's proposals for foreign aid programs totaling \$8.2 billion during fiscal 1979.

Members quickly turned instead to questions about the plan.

announced last week, to sell 60 F-4E fighters to Egypt, 60 F-16 fighters to Saudi Arabia and 75 F-16 fighter-bombers and 15 F-15s to Israel.

All or parts of this package can be blocked if both houses of Congress vote against them. Several members sympathetic to Israel have said they will introduce resolutions calling for a ban on the sales to Saudi Arabia and, possibly, to Egypt.

Partial Bar Unacceptable

"Partial rejection I find unacceptable," Mr. Vance said. When some committee members asked about a congressional veto of the entire package, he replied: "Total rejection I find almost as bad. It would be very damaging."

Each time he was asked if the administration would cancel the sale to Israel, Mr. Vance said only that the sales were being submitted as a package.

Congress, he said, will "have to come to grips with it face to face and make a decision up or down."

In defending the proposed plane sales, Mr. Vance repeated the administration's past assertions that they will not alter the military balance in the Middle East, but instead give the countries involved more confidence in their ability to defend themselves and, therefore, induce them to move more readily toward a negotiated peace settlement.

"Our role as a trusted intermediary" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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Soviet Defense Minister Dmitry Ustinov speaking yesterday. At right, is Leonid Brezhnev.

### Neutron Bomb, Cruise Missile Are Targets

## Moscow Again Warns U.S. on Arms Buildup

MOSCOW, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Soviet Defense Minister Dmitry Ustinov today warned the United States and NATO countries that the Soviet Union is capable of matching any armament the West develops.

Mr. Ustinov addressed a meeting of the leaders of the Soviet armed forces in the Kremlin on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the beginning of the Soviet military.

And while he said the Soviet military supports the cause of peace and disarmament, he added that it will not hesitate to use the country's resources to respond to weapons development in the West.

"The Soviet people have never rattled arms and are not going to do so. At the same time, let no one take our love of peace for weakness and let no one try to scare us with new types of lethal weapons, cruise missiles, neutron bombs or anything of this kind," Mr. Ustinov said.

Warns Again

Mr. Ustinov's address was seen as a response to the development of the neutron bomb and plans to deploy the robot-like Cruise missile, the weapon President Carter selected instead of the B-1 bomber.

It was the second time in three months that the Soviet Union has warned it will respond with an arms buildup if the United States continues developing the neutron

bomb. The first warning came from Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev late last year.

New Soviet Missile Deployed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP)—The Russians have started deploying their fourth advanced land-based missile capable of hitting the United States, U.S. intelligence sources said.

The SS-20 is the lightest of the four new types of Soviet inter-

continental ballistic missiles placed in firing position since late 1974. They are replacing older and less accurate weapons.

The most recent U.S. ICBM, the Minuteman-3, was deployed between 1970 and 1975.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Pentagon research chief William Perry said recently the Russians are developing a still newer generation of four missiles, with flight-testing expected to begin at any time.

### U.S. Bars Aircraft, Parts Sale To Libya, Citing Terrorism Stand

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP)—The State Department, citing Libyan support for international terrorism, said yesterday that it has rejected Libya's request for spare parts for eight C-130 transports.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. which makes the planes, has been told that the department no longer approves the export of spare parts or the provision of on-site maintenance by a Lockheed technical team in Libya.

The spokesman added that the department will recommend to the Commerce Department that export licenses for two Boeing-727s for Libya not be issued. Libya's request for the sale of one Lockheed Jetstar is being approved, he added.

The actions against Libya came three days after that country refused landing rights to a Cyprus Airways DC-8 carrying two Palestinian gunmen and 11 hostages. The Palestinians seized the hostages in Cyprus after fatally shooting Youssef Sebel, editor of the Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram.

But U.S. officials noted that Libya has granted haven to terrorist groups in the past.

## Congress Receives Two New Plans on Taxing Americans Abroad

By Robert Sinei

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (NYT)—Two additional proposals to completely revise the taxation of Americans abroad have been introduced in the Congress during the last 10 days.

One bill, proposed last week by Sen. Dewey Bartlett, R-Okla., would replace the current income exclusion with a series of special deductions. Although it covers much the same ground, the Bartlett bill differs substantially from a proposal by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., that was adopted by the Senate Finance Committee earlier this month.

The other measure, introduced today by Rep. James Jones, D-Okla., and Rep. Philip Crane, R-Ill., would not only allow the special deductions but would retain the \$20,000 (\$35,000 for Americans living abroad more than three years) exclusion and add an exclusion clause based on in-

creases in government pay scales to offset inflation. In addition, the bill would repeal language of the 1976 Tax Reform Act that would make foreign income taxes paid on the excluded amount ineligible for credit against U.S. income taxes and would tax income at the higher rates that would apply if the exclusion were not made. The exclusion would be taken in addition to the special deductions.

Proposals of Group

Both of the bills were based on proposals by the Tax Reform Committee, a lobbying arm of the construction and engineering industries. With the major exception of the income exclusion and some differences in moving allowances, they are similar.

In placing his bill before the Senate, Sen. Bartlett noted that the Finance Committee had already acted on the matter. However, he contended, his proposal

### Both Propose Special Deductions And One Keeps Income Exclusion

was "a simpler, more equitable and more permanent solution to the problem" than the measure adopted by the finance panel.

Rep. Jones said that he was placing the bill before the House "for the purpose of opening up the whole question" of taxation of Americans abroad. The Oklahoma Democrat added that even though he was "not wedded" to every provision in the bill and that some of the provisions might be "more liberal" than is necessary, he felt "very strongly" that the mistakes made in the Tax Reform Act must be corrected quickly to keep U.S. businesses competitive abroad.

The provisions of the bills include:

- Cost-of-living deduction. This is found by multiplying

(now about \$21,500). This proposal has no such limit.

- Housing deduction. Reasonable housing costs in excess of 15 2/3 per cent of base salary (representing typical U.S. housing costs) would be deductible. However, a taxpayer would not be able to claim a deduction for housing that was more lavish than housing which a taxpayer in a similar work position in the United States could afford.

The Finance Committee bill would allow a deduction for housing costs in excess of 20 per cent of base salary, rather than 15 2/3 per cent.

- Education deduction. Expenses for the education of dependent children from kindergarten through the 12th grade in a U.S.-type school would be deductible. These expenses would include tuition, fees, books and local transportation. In addition, if no U.S.-type school were

within commuting distance, room and board and nonlocal transportation, including two round trips a year between the school and the place of work, would be deductible.

The Finance Committee bill would exclude the costs of room and board and nonlocal transportation and would limit the deduction to the "reasonable amount" for such education as shown in a table to be developed by the Internal Revenue Service.

- Home leave travel allowance. The actual cost of a round trip each year to the United States for an employee and his dependents.

- Expansion of Section 119 of the tax code, which excludes from income the housing and meals provided to an employee on the business premises of his employer. The bills would broaden the definition of what meals and lodging provided for the con-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Giscard Seen Keeping Rule In Parliament

PARIS, Feb. 22 (NYT)—The Socialist-Communist opposition will win the popular vote in the March 12-19 legislative elections but will not get as many seats as the incumbent center-right majority, a public opinion poll indicated today.

The poll results, published by Le Figaro, a daily newspaper, gave 50 per cent of the votes to the left and 45 per cent to the government coalition, with 5 per cent going to splinter parties.

Election experts say that because France gives more weight to the rural vote than the urban vote, the left would need 55 per cent of the popular vote to win a majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

Meanwhile, with the official election campaign one day old—although unofficial campaigning has gone on since Jan. 1—monetary authorities forecast that if the left wins, stringent foreign-exchange controls will be imposed to protect the franc from speculative attack.

France Holding Its Own

But Bernard Clappier, governor of the publicly owned Bank of France, said yesterday on leaving a meeting with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing: "The franc is holding its own. We don't have to take any special measures to support it."

Prime Minister Raymond Barre, emerging from his own audience with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, said: "The franc is indeed holding its own."

Mr. Barre complained about the weakness of the dollar. The dollar hit 494 francs two weeks ago but has faded to 481 francs.

Mr. Barre said: "I don't believe it is good for the currency which is in fact the most for the international monetary system to be affected by such a profound weakness."

Mr. Barre rejected opposition allegations that the government was using French embassies to gather proxy votes for the government parties in the legislative elections.

Published Rebuttal

"It is clear that neither the foreign affairs administration nor the government can be accused of having taken part in a fraud," Mr. Barre said in a statement published in the official government Gazette.

The Socialist party charged in December that the government was using its embassies to win the votes of thousands of French citizens living abroad, and to direct them toward marginal constituencies where the ballots could tip the balance in the March elections.

An estimated 700,000 French people of voting age live abroad. recent amendment to the electoral law permitted them to register as voters in any French town with more than 30,000 inhabitants.

The Prime Minister said today: "So far the Foreign Ministry has not received a single protest from a French citizen abroad about his enrollment in one constituency rather than another, or the choice of a proxy."

## \$630 Million Pledged To World Food Plan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 22 (Reuters)—Fifty-two countries have promised \$630 million in food, cash and services toward a United Nations two-year World Food Program.

The target figure for the program covering 1979 and 1980 is \$650 million, according to the executive director of the WFP, which is sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, to promote economic development through food-for-work projects, feeding programs and emergency disaster aid.



## Condemns U.S. Backing of Sadat Moves

## Brezhnev Calls for Renewal Of Peace Talks in Geneva

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Feb. 22 (NYT).—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev last night condemned U.S. support of Egypt's direct negotiations with Israel but said Moscow still supported a general Middle East peace conference under Soviet-American auspices—as both countries agreed in a joint declaration of policy on Oct. 1.

Mr. Brezhnev's statement, given during a Kremlin dinner in honor of the visiting President of Syria, Hafez al-Assad, who arrived here yesterday on a 2-day visit, was taken here as a sign that the Soviet Union continues to oppose extremist Arab positions, rejects negotiations with Israel in any form, as the Palestinian Liberation Organization urged in an Arab meeting in Libya in December.

Syria also opposes the "personal diplomacy" that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat initiated with a visit to Jerusalem in November; but the Syrians, apparently under Soviet influence, remain committed to a general Middle East conference, including Israel, in Geneva.

Tass, the official Soviet news agency, quoted Mr. Brezhnev as saying last night that Mr. Sadat's unilateral deals with Israel had implied the "surrender" of "one all-Arab position after another." Mr. Brezhnev added, "It is not time to stop the unprincipled political maneuvers in the Middle East and return the issue of settlement to the channel of the Geneva conference."

ference?" Such a change, he said, would "make a big contribution to improving the international climate."

A Geneva conference under Soviet-American auspices would have given Moscow a more important Middle East role than it has had since Egypt expelled Soviet advisers in 1972.

But a conference became highly unlikely once Mr. Sadat made his direct approach to Jerusalem, and, according to one Soviet official, Moscow believes this is why he did it—and why the Israelis welcomed him.

"We still have the goal," the official said, "but it has become more distant—not through our fault, but now the majority of other Arab countries are in no mood to go to Geneva."

The United States supported Mr. Sadat's initiative to Jerusalem and this month sided with him in objecting to Israeli settlements on occupied territory in the Sinai desert. Syria, and the Soviet Union, condemned Mr. Sadat's visit and the Israeli-Egyptian talks from the beginning, and Soviet diplomats were indignant at the extent of U.S. support for them.

But Mr. Brezhnev's remarks indicated that despite Soviet pique over what Moscow sees as the U.S. abandonment of the joint position agreed to last fall, he is not yet prepared to renounce it entirely.

The Soviet Union still supports a settlement including the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands. Mr. Brezhnev said, and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.



Alfred Atherton (foreground), U.S. assistant secretary of state, arriving at Cairo airport yesterday to pursue his shuttle diplomacy.

## Zionist Congress Is Given 4-Year Settlements Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

The connection and expel Israeli personnel. Yosef Sarid of the Labor party told the House that Mr. Dayan's reckless statement impaired Israeli security but did not elaborate.

The disclosure embarrassed the Ethiopians whose major suppliers, the Soviet Union, Cuba and Libya, are anti-Israeli.

Mr. Dayan, defending his action, explained that he made his statement to deflate exaggerated and distorted reports in the world media about Israel's involvement in the African war.

U.S. Envoy Arrives  
CAIRO, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—United States special envoy Alfred Atherton arrived here today after two days of consultations in Jerusalem which apparently brought little advance in the Middle East peace process.

Mr. Atherton said that his talks with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan represented a useful start to his latest round of shuttle diplomacy.

"I got the impression that the Israeli government is determined to keep the peace process going," he told reporters.

Informed sources said that his talks with Mr. Begin and Mr. Dayan produced nothing new on the declaration of principles which Mr. Atherton has been trying to help draft as the preface to a Middle East peace settlement.

The Israelis were reported to have said that they had no new suggestions to offer until after receiving a response from Cairo on the suggestion which they submitted at the end of January.

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## Cyprus Terrorists Are Called Amateurish

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

NICOSIA, Feb. 22.—"It was such a comedy I did not have time to be afraid."

That was how an Arab witness described the dramatic events in the Cyprus Hilton Hotel when two Arab gunmen broke up a meeting of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference on Saturday.

The man, who works for an international organization here and asked not to be identified, was in the lobby when the gunmen shortly after killing the conference's secretary-general, editor Youssef Sebail of Egypt.

"We were all herded into the cafeteria, maybe 80 people altogether. Their first question was 'Who is from Vietnam?'"

After separating the Arabs from the Asian and African delegates, they asked two policemen present to put their weapons on a table. Then they asked if anyone else had weapons and three Palestinian policemen stepped forward and deposited their guns.

"The five guns were lying there, right next to the hostages. Anyone could have picked one up and started shooting," the Arab witness said.

The two gunmen were identified as Samir Mohammad Qatar, 28, a Palestinian with an Iraqi passport (listed initially as a Jordanian), and Zayed Hussein Ahmed Alali, 26, apparently from Kuwait. The witness said he was sure that the second man, who spoke with a Kuwaiti accent, was the one who had killed Mr. Sebail.

At one point, the witness recounted, the Palestinian shouted to the Kuwaiti: "How many bullets did you put in him, two or three?" The Kuwaiti told him to shut up, the witness reported.

The drama did not end until late Sunday evening at Larnaca airport, to which the terrorists and their hostages had returned after their commandeer Cyprus Airways jetliner had flown to Djibouti and back. But 15 Egyptian commandos were dead, killed by Cypriot National Guardsmen during an attempt to storm the plane, before the gunmen meekly surrendered.

The two men seemed to be totally unprepared, the Arab witness said. They kept setting deadlines, threatening to blow everyone up, then they let the deadlines pass.

They demanded that all Arab ambassadors in Nicosia be brought in, including the Saudi Arabian and Algerian envoys. There is no Saudi or Algerian Embassy here.

They asked for an aircraft and were told that only a six-seater was available. "First they said OK, then they said no when told it could not fly very far. They said at first they wanted to go to Kuwait," the Arab reported.

They asked for a bus with curtains. When told it would take an hour to put curtains in, they said to forget it.

"Then they wanted to go to Nicosia airport. They didn't even know it had been closed for the past three years."

"When they were told the airport was in Larnaca, they asked where that was and how long it would take."

They ordered all the Arabs tied up with their neckties. Because

many were not wearing ties, they borrowed some from non-Arab hostages.

In the middle of all this, the hotel's restaurant steward appeared on the scene. He demanded that all his staff be released. At first the gunmen refused. Finally one said to let the staff go, and he escorted them out.

The two men insisted that they were acting on their own, according to Cypriot Socialist leader Vassos Lyssarides, who took part in the negotiations. "We are Palestinians," one of them told the hostages at one point.

Some Discrep  
They did not always agree. When the Palestinian ordered that the Arab hostages be tied up, the Kuwaiti said, "Why tie them up? Maybe we can kill them all."

The Kuwaiti was the cool one and the Palestinian panicky, the Arab hostage reported. At one

point, the Palestinian told the hostages, "We loved Sebail. We killed him for Arab nationalism."

When all the fighting at the airport was over, the two surrendered, allowing the hostages to leave the plane they had commandeered to fly to Djibouti and back. When the pilot asked for their guns, they handed them over.

"They are children," Mr. Lyssarides commented.

Los Angeles Times

## Guns Left Within Reach of Hostages

## Cyprus Terrorists Are Called Amateurish

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

NICOSIA, Feb. 22.—"It was such a comedy I did not have time to be afraid."

That was how an Arab witness described the dramatic events in the Cyprus Hilton Hotel when two Arab gunmen broke up a meeting of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference on Saturday.

The man, who works for an international organization here and asked not to be identified, was in the lobby when the gunmen shortly after killing the conference's secretary-general, editor Youssef Sebail of Egypt.

"We were all herded into the cafeteria, maybe 80 people altogether. Their first question was 'Who is from Vietnam?'"

After separating the Arabs from the Asian and African delegates, they asked two policemen present to put their weapons on a table. Then they asked if anyone else had weapons and three Palestinian policemen stepped forward and deposited their guns.

"The five guns were lying there, right next to the hostages. Anyone could have picked one up and started shooting," the Arab witness said.

The two gunmen were identified as Samir Mohammad Qatar, 28, a Palestinian with an Iraqi passport (listed initially as a Jordanian), and Zayed Hussein Ahmed Alali, 26, apparently from Kuwait. The witness said he was sure that the second man, who spoke with a Kuwaiti accent, was the one who had killed Mr. Sebail.

At one point, the witness recounted, the Palestinian shouted to the Kuwaiti: "How many bullets did you put in him, two or three?" The Kuwaiti told him to shut up, the witness reported.

The drama did not end until late Sunday evening at Larnaca airport, to which the terrorists and their hostages had returned after their commandeer Cyprus Airways jetliner had flown to Djibouti and back. But 15 Egyptian commandos were dead, killed by Cypriot National Guardsmen during an attempt to storm the plane, before the gunmen meekly surrendered.

The two men seemed to be totally unprepared, the Arab witness said. They kept setting deadlines, threatening to blow everyone up, then they let the deadlines pass.

They demanded that all Arab ambassadors in Nicosia be brought in, including the Saudi Arabian and Algerian envoys. There is no Saudi or Algerian Embassy here.

They asked for an aircraft and were told that only a six-seater was available. "First they said OK, then they said no when told it could not fly very far. They said at first they wanted to go to Kuwait," the Arab reported.

They asked for a bus with curtains. When told it would take an hour to put curtains in, they said to forget it.

"Then they wanted to go to Nicosia airport. They didn't even know it had been closed for the past three years."

"When they were told the airport was in Larnaca, they asked where that was and how long it would take."

They ordered all the Arabs tied up with their neckties. Because

many were not wearing ties, they borrowed some from non-Arab hostages.

In the middle of all this, the hotel's restaurant steward appeared on the scene. He demanded that all his staff be released. At first the gunmen refused. Finally one said to let the staff go, and he escorted them out.

The two men insisted that they were acting on their own, according to Cypriot Socialist leader Vassos Lyssarides, who took part in the negotiations. "We are Palestinians," one of them told the hostages at one point.

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Los Angeles Times

## Cites 'Treachery'

## Sadat Withdraws Recognition of Cyprus Chief

(Continued from Page 1)

"Cyprus must deliver the two hired criminals to me and must explain to me the treachery that it committed against my sons," he said.

Egypt has demanded extradition of the two terrorists to learn whether they are part of a larger operation being directed against prominent Egyptians in reprisal for President Sadat's peace initiative. Cyprus has insisted on keeping jurisdiction over the case.

Last weekend's events have prompted an outburst of public hostility toward not only the Cypriots but also the Palestinians, even though the Palestine Libera-

tion Organization condemned Mr. Sebail's murder.

Tens of thousands of Egyptians turned out for the funeral this morning in the Nasr suburb of Cairo. The bodies of the 15 slain commandos were borne through the streets in three closed ambulances draped with Egyptian flags, while loudspeakers broadcast verses from the Koran.

The procession included Mr. Sadat and other high government officials, marching delegations from the armed forces and the families of the slain soldiers.

The crowd chanted "Cypriot cowards," and "Down with Cyprus." But the scene soon took on broader political overtones.

reflecting a common conviction that Palestinian extremists were behind the incident. The mourners called out, "Slaughter all Palestinians," and "Arafat, stop the treachery and assassination."

Mr. Sadat, addressing the crowd after the funeral, also alluded to Palestinian complicity. "Egypt is defending the Palestinians," he said, "because everywhere while the Palestinians go to the night clubs and hire themselves out as assassins and terrorists," he said.

Mr. Sadat supported Brig. Gen. Nabil Shoukry, the commando leader, who said yesterday that he had attacked the hijacked plane after deciding that the negotiations were being unnecessarily dragged out. The President said that Gen. Shoukry had carried out the operation "when he knew that Cyprus was preparing two passports for the two assassins to leave Cyprus."

He contended that there was no justification for the Cypriot attack, "even if we assume that we did not ask Cyprus's permission." And he hinted at the plot theory circulating in the Egyptian press. "Cyprus was unable to stop two criminals. Is there a collusion?" Mr. Sadat said.

Police Chief Suspended  
NICOSIA, Feb. 22 (UPI).—President Kyprianou suspended the deputy chief of police today and the government took action against newsmen for alleged inaccurate reporting of the case at Larnaca Airport.

An official announcement said that Deputy Police Chief Pavlos Stokkos had been suspended for "communicating false information regarding the events at Larnaca Airport and for negligence in the execution of his duties."

Another announcement said the island's attorney-general, Criton Tornaritis, had ordered a police investigation "with view to criminal proceedings against John Biermann, the Cyprus correspondent of Reuters."

The statement said Mr. Biermann allegedly "transmitted false information relating to events at Larnaca Airport last Sunday."

Similar investigations were ordered against the daily news paper Symetria for reporting that "a massacre" had been carried out by Cypriot National Guardsmen against the Egyptian commandos.

Bomb Is Defused  
CAIRO, Feb. 22 (UPI).—Egyptian security forces discovered and defused a bomb today in the suburban home of Cypriot Ambassador Antis Sotiriades.

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tion Organization condemned Mr. Sebail's murder.



## Busy Two Days After Recess

## U.S. High Court Rulings Run Gamut From Sodomy to Taxes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UPI).—The Supreme Court has let stand a ruling that church schools may not turn away black children as students, agreed to decide whether parochial schools must bargain with teacher unions and rejected a university's attempt to overturn an order that it recognize homosexual students as a legitimate student organization.

In a series of actions yesterday and today after a four-week recess, the justices:

• Agreed to decide whether the federal government must impose higher tariffs on electronic products imported from Japan to end what U.S. manufacturers claim is unfair trade competition. The court's decision on such "countervailing duties" could have a great impact on U.S. trade relations.

• Threw out an appeal by J.P. Stevens & Co. aimed at forcing the huge textile firm from a court order that it cooperate with union organizers in its 65 plants in North Carolina and South Carolina or face heavy fines.

• Left intact an Appeals Court decision that a church-affiliated school's ban on blacks was not protected by its freedom of religion.

## Religious Beliefs

Dade Christian Schools, run by the New Testament Baptist Church in Hialeah, was sued in 1973 after it refused to admit two black girls as students, citing the church members' religious beliefs against mingling of the races.

• Said it will study an appeal

from the National Labor Relations Board aimed at overturning a lower court's decision that federal labor law does not apply to Roman Catholic schools. The legal question is whether a parochial school's freedom of religion protects it from being forced by the NLRB to bargain with teacher unions.

• Let stand a decision that forced the University of Missouri to recognize as a student organization Gay Lib, a homosexual group that the school says encourages students to break the state's anti-sodomy laws.

A Court of Appeals ruled last June that a ban on Gay Lib violated its members' rights of free speech, freedom of association and equal protection under the law.

• Agreed to decide whether noncontributory pension plans covering millions of active and retired workers are subject to damage suits for fraud.

• Ruled that the Multistate Tax Commission, an auditing group used by 20 states to make sure out-of-state corporations are paying all due taxes, is a legal organization even though it was not specifically approved by Congress.

## Prisoners' Rights

• Held that prison officials may be granted immunity under certain circumstances from inmate lawsuits seeking money damages for violations of the prisoners' constitutional rights. A former inmate sued officials at California's Folsom Prison, saying they violated his rights by failing to mail many of his letters to legal assistance groups, newsmen and others.

• Ruled that a person who charges an employer with age discrimination is entitled to a jury trial. The case grew out of a woman's complaint that the Lorillard Co. fired her because of her age.

• Held that, as a condition for avoiding a prison sentence, persons who are between the ages of 18 and 23 and are convicted of a federal crime may be required to pay a fine or to pay back money or property.

## Owen to Visit Mideast

LONDON, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Foreign Secretary David Owen will visit Jordan Saturday and go on to Israel Sunday, staying until Feb. 28, the Foreign Office has announced.



WINTER—Iceicles hanging from the snow-covered roof give a romantic view of an old mill near Furtwangen, West Germany, in the southern Black Forest region.

## Closed Session Ends

## Senate Unit Says Torrijos Ignored Drug Case

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (NYT).—The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has charged that Panama's head of government, Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera, turned a blind eye to narcotics dealings by his brother and other government officials, but said charges that the general trafficked himself were "second hand and of varying reliability."

A sanitized version of the committee report—debated without the deletions by the full Senate in closed session yesterday—was released by the Senate without a dissenting vote.

The Senate today continued in secret session its examination of classified files on the alleged role of Panamanian officials in drug trafficking. A review that could sway votes on the Panama Canal treaties, the Associated Press reported.

[The session ended this afternoon with no apparent shifts in position by senators who have spoken publicly on the issue, AP reported.]

The Justice Department made public, meanwhile, a three-count federal indictment accusing Moises Torrijos Herrera, the

general's brother, of smuggling 155 pounds of heroin into the United States on or about July 8, 1971.

The indictment, which was returned on May 16, 1972, was ordered unsealed yesterday by U.S. District Judge Jack Weinstein in New York.

The drug issue has been seized on by opponents of the treaties to turn the Panama Canal over to Panama in the year 2000 as indications of that country's immorality and unreliability, and to argue that Panama would not stand by its commitments.

At the Senate, reports that filtered out from the closed-door meeting yesterday and today said that the senators listened to arguments and examined classified documents.

But the debate gave no indications of changing any minds. Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., who has

pushed the issue hardest, said

that important information was developed. Sen. Alan Cranston, D-California, the assistant Democratic leader, who called the issue "peripheral" before the debate began, said "they've placed no 'smoking gun' in Omar Torrijos's hand," and argued that the issue would not affect the eventual Senate vote.

Warned Brother

The Intelligence Committee report's most definitive statement about Gen. Torrijos and drug dealers was a flat narrative saying that in December, 1972, he warned his brother, Moises, who had been indicted earlier in the United States, that he would be arrested if he entered the Panama Canal zone as he planned. But it said this warning came to the general from "a State Department official, under instructions apparently originating from the White House."

Charges of narcotics trafficking involving the Panamanian leadership have been circulating, and occasionally getting into print in some detail, for several months.

The 20-page committee report, issued without the evidence behind it, neither accuses Gen. Torrijos of personal drug dealing nor definitively condemns him. But it asserts flatly that the narcotics issue did not affect negotiations on the Panama Canal treaties.

Quatemala City, Guatemala, Feb. 22 (AP).—Two light earthquakes sent thousands fleeing into the streets before dawn today, amid memories of the earthquake that killed 35,000 people here two years ago this month. No injuries or significant damage were reported today.

completely with the federal government and previous employers," the city manager said. "The federal government said he was qualified. They did not say he was a criminal. After he left us, it was revealed that Frank Medera wasn't Frank Medera."

"What do you want me to do about that now? The fact remains that he did a remarkable job while he was here. I can't vouch for anything else about the guy, obviously, but he did shape up a poorly managed department in Rochester. If I had been told his total background, I wouldn't have hired him."

Justice Department officials say that, in helping a witness find a job, "we provide general information on his qualifications without revealing his original identity or where he came from."

When witnesses find a job and leave the program, they are free to move about as they please. They are asked to keep the government informed, a spokesman said, but often do not. A case in point is Miele.

Reference Checks

Mr. Freedman said that he did not know at the time he hired Medera that he had been in a federal witness-security program, although the city was told that Medera was being protected because he did undercover work for the Justice Department.

"Frank Medera was checked out

## Low Fares Had Been Due Tomorrow

## Cut-Rate Air Routes to U.S. Opposed by U.K.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (WP).—Chances are slim that travelers from major U.S. cities other than New York will be able to fly direct to London at cut-rate fares like those now available between New York and London.

Although the British government has not yet turned down proposals by Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines to extend the low fares to other cities, it has expressed "dissatisfaction" with the proposals in order to trigger "consultations" between the two nations about them.

While the consultations could conceivably lead to an accommodation, Sandy Gordon-Cumming, Britain's counselor for aviation and shipping here, was not encouraging. "In this particular instance, I would regard it unlikely that we will in fact approve the fares," he said yesterday.

Some of the low fares—including a Pan Am \$283 roundtrip fare between London and Washington—were scheduled to take effect tomorrow, some on Friday and others on April 1. Both Pan Am and TWA have been advertising and selling tickets at the proposed fares in the last month.

Two popular fare concepts introduced on the New York-London route—"standby" and "budget" fares—are involved. They were introduced in response to the Laker Airways' low-cost, no-reservation Skytrain air service.

In U.S.-British talks which ended last week, the British outlined their general views on the fares, without saying they would definitely turn them down.

"The British say they believe

budget and standby fares are experimental and ought to be confined to one laboratory—London to New York—for at least a full

year," said Donald A. Farmer Jr., director of the Civil Aeronautics Board's Bureau of International Aviation.

It is unclear what will happen in the next day or two. Airlines which carry passengers at fares not approved by the British would be in violation of permit conditions.

## Lufthansa to Cut Fares

COLOGNE, Feb. 22 (UPI).—Lufthansa, the West German airline, plans to introduce reduced rates on its North Atlantic runs, the company said today.

Starting April 1, a Frankfurt-to-New York flight will cost \$97 (deutsche marks \$435), down 130 marks from the current prices, if U.S. and West German authorities approve.

## White House Guard Now Open to Women

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP).—Under administration pressure, the Army yesterday opened military honor guard detachments at the White House to women. But the women will have to meet certain standards—including a requirement that they be at least 5 feet 10 inches tall.

An absence of women in this honor guard was noted last November by the President's wife during a ceremony for the Shah of Iran.

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## Ex-Mobster Did 'Hell of a Job' as Official in Rochester, N.Y.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (NYT).—From September, 1974, until November, 1976, Frank Medera served as Rochester's \$28,000-a-year director of environmental services. He overhauled the city's garbage-collecting and street-cleaning operations, and when he resigned to become the director of sanitation in Miami, Rochester City Manager Elisha Freedman said that Medera had done "a hell of a job."

What Mr. Freedman did not know was that Medera, 48, was really Frank Miele, a former New Jersey mobster who was using a phony identity given him by the Justice Department after he agreed to cooperate with federal authorities.

And what has become of Miele? He was dismissed from his Miami job as director of sanitation last month after he admitted stealing several thousand tons of scrap metal from a city incinerator. He and his family have disappeared. Along with three members of a northern New Jersey crime family, Miele, who had run a gar-

bage-collection business in New Jersey, was arrested in 1971 on charges of conspiring to market \$4 million in stolen currency. He was convicted in a federal court on a mail-theft charge and received a six-month sentence.

Instead of going to jail, Miele received his new identity, presumably in 1971, although the Justice Department refused to be specific. He testified in a 1974 trial in which a man identified as Sam Corsaro was convicted of murdering Gerald Laddario at a Morristown, N.J., liquor store in 1969.

The prosecutor in the case, Donald Belsore, described the trial as "a bizarre proceeding that turned into a 'Who's Who' in the mob" and said that the murder had baffled the police until Miele named two suspects and led the prosecution to the murder weapon.

Under the federal program, Miele was relocated in 1971 to Woodstock, Ill., where he served as city sanitation director until he was terminated by the pro-

gram in 1974 and moved to Rochester.

The city manager's office in Woodstock said that Miele's job application, filled out in the name of Medera, indicated that he was a graduate of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, although the school said it had no Frank Miele in its alumni records.

Mr. Freedman, the Rochester city manager, said that all of Medera's references "were checked and we received a consistently positive report. We were satisfied that he had the ability to do the job. He did, in fact, do a remarkable job."

Mr. Freedman said that he did not know at the time he hired Medera that he had been in a federal witness-security program, although the city was told that Medera was being protected because he did undercover work for the Justice Department.

"Frank Medera was checked out

completely with the federal government and previous employers," the city manager said. "The federal government said he was qualified. They did not say he was a criminal. After he left us, it was revealed that Frank Medera wasn't Frank Medera."

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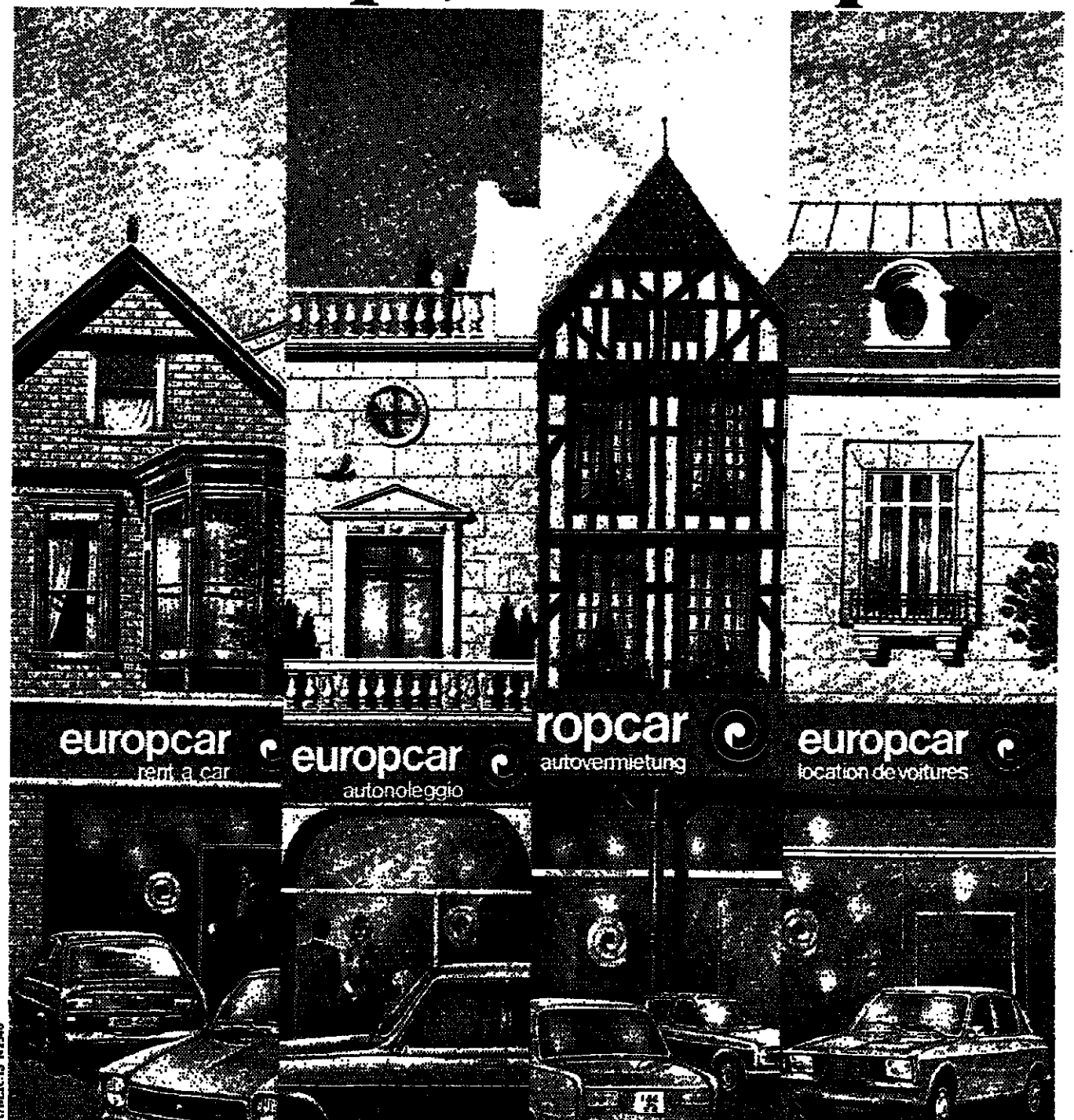
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"Frank Medera was checked out

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**'Unprecedented Step'****Lynch Assails N.Y. Politician, Says He Abets Ulster Violence**

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (NYT).—The Premier of Ireland, in what an Irish government official called an "unprecedented step," has written to Rep. Mario Biaggi, D-N.Y., assailing him for supporting groups and individuals "closely associated with the cause of violence in Northern Ireland."

Premier John Lynch wrote in reply to a Jan. 24 letter in which the New York City congressman had commended Mr. Lynch for what Rep. Biaggi said was his "recent call" for the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland. Mr. Lynch, in his reply, began by denying that he had ever made such a statement—and went on to assail Rep. Biaggi's views and associations on the Irish issue.

Rep. Biaggi is chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee for Irish Affairs, which he founded last September and which claims 92 members in the House.

Rep. Biaggi had also sought Mr. Lynch's views on "the overall prospects for peace." In reply, Mr. Lynch wrote that violence was a peace obstacle that "derives support and encouragement from small groups outside the country."

**'Recent Pretensions'**

"One such group," Mr. Lynch went on, "is the Irish National Caucus, which, whatever its recent pretensions to the contrary, has been closely associated with the cause of violence in Northern Ireland."

"It has been noted in media reports," he continued, "that the Irish National Caucus termed the establishment of your Ad Hoc Committee as a victory for itself and that you yourself have visited Ireland at the request of the

caucus. We in Ireland have also noted your public identification when here with supporters of violence."

Rep. Biaggi, in a statement of reply to Mr. Lynch, said that his trip to Ireland was a "fact-finding" one, that he also met with Irish moderates and that his ad hoc group was formed "at the direct request of the leadership of the Ancient Order of Hibernians" and other Irish groups in the United States.

He added: "The instigations of Prime Minister Lynch are regrettable and erroneous. I and the committee denounce violence and terrorism such as the despicable bombing this past weekend in

**Anders Wedberg, 64, Philosopher, Dies in Sweden**

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—Prof. Anders Wedberg, 64, one of Sweden's leading philosophers, has died, relatives announced today.

Prof. Wedberg spent several years teaching at Princeton, Harvard and Cornell Universities in the United States, where he developed the logical and mathematical methods that characterized much of his work. His books included "The New Logic," "Plato's Philosophy of Mathematics" and a three-volume history of philosophy.

Adm. Mikhail Zakharov, MOSCOW, Feb. 22 (UPI).—The Soviet press today reported the death of retired Russian Navy Adm. Mikhail Zakharov, 75.

Before retiring, Adm. Zakharov headed the Political Department of the Soviet Naval Academy. A Communist party member since 1932, he served the navy in several political posts between 1938 and 1956.

**A. Artiskhovsky**

MOSCOW, Feb. 22 (AP).—Prominent Slavic-Russian archaeologist Artem Artiskhovsky, 75, who studied the history of Moscow and Novgorod, has died, Tass said yesterday.

**Hideji Kawasaki**

TOKYO, Feb. 22 (AP).—Hideji Kawasaki, 66, a senior Liberal Democrat in the lower house of parliament, died today in a hospital. He had been elected to parliament 11 times.



Jack Lynch

Beltest," an attack that killed 12 persons.

The Irish National Caucus, an Irish government official said, is a political lobbying group whose national chairman, Jack Keane, is also the president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The latter group, largely social, generally organizes St. Patrick's Day parades around the country. Mr. Keane's extreme views are not those of most of its 15,000 members, the Dublin official said.

**'Misrepresentation'**

Mr. Lynch, in his letter, said that his government's policy on Northern Ireland had been "seriously misrepresented to members of Congress." Such misrepresentation, the government spokesman said, as well as plans by the caucus for a "peace conference" in the United States to bring together representatives of Catholic and Protestant paramilitary terrorist groups, led the Irish government to decide that "the time had come for us to do something."

In a speech in Ireland Saturday, Mr. Lynch appealed "to Irish people abroad, especially in the United States, who might not be fully aware of the atrocities committed in the name of Irish nationalism." Contributions to such groups, he said, go not to "widows and orphans" but "to make widows and orphans."

Contributions to the Irish National Caucus and the Irish Northern Aid Committee as "anathema to our party and our government."

Responding to Rep. Biaggi's reaction to the Lynch letter, the government spokesman declared that Rep. Biaggi himself said he had made the 1976 trip to Ireland at the request of the caucus and was accompanied by its information director, Dr. Fred Burns O'Brien. In addition, he shared a news conference with two men whom the spokesman described as "outspoken and unambiguous supporters of violence" and with leaders of the political group of the outlawed Irish Republican Army's militant Provisional wing.

**Rep. O'Neill Apologizes on Caputo Attack**

Speaker Tells House He Erred to Criticize

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (WP).—House Speaker Thomas O'Neill apologized to the House yesterday for remarks he made last week about Rep. Bruce Caputo, R-N.Y. During a Feb. 14 interview for a national syndicated television program, Rep. O'Neill, D-Mass., had charged Rep. Caputo, who serves on the House Ethics Committee investigating the Korea payoffs scandal, with keeping two employees on his staff to check "on the sex life of his colleagues."

Rep. O'Neill had also accused Rep. Caputo of leaking to the press allegations by Sen. Park Thomson that the major scandal figure, Tungsten Park, had free access to Rep. O'Neill's office.

In an unusual one-minute speech to the House yesterday, Rep. O'Neill said, "On reflection I feel that I should not have uttered the personal remarks which I made last week in an interview relating to a colleague in the house."

"When I am interviewed as speaker I have an official responsibility to be above the battle. I should not have challenged his motives, and I am sure it was unwise to have made references to conduct on his part where I am unwilling to substantiate or corroborate those charges," Rep. O'Neill said.

While Rep. O'Neill's statement expressed his regret to the House as a whole, it was not necessarily a personal apology to Rep. Caputo. In fact, Rep. O'Neill's statement said that he had been "angered and hurt by what I consider to be unfounded and unfair charges that I have violated laws of the United States and the Constitution of the United States." But, he said, "I should not have let those personal attacks motivate me to respond in kind."

In a speech of his own, Rep. Caputo denied he had anyone on his staff "investigate anyone's personal life." He also denied leaking to the press questions he had asked Miss Thomson about Rep. O'Neill during a closed session of the Ethics Committee.

**Decision Explained**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (NYT).—Rep. Robert Leggett, D-Calif., said yesterday that he had decided to retire early this year because he was unable to "hypnotize" his district with national matters and distract voters from the "continuous flypaper Korean issue" that has dogged him for two years.

**Bonn Accused of Nazi Protection In Refusing to Control Archives**

BONN, Feb. 22 (AP).—The West German government has refused to take possession of Nazi party archives in West Berlin because the documents could embarrass prominent West Germans, a parliamentary deputy charged yesterday.

Karl-Erich Hansen, a member of the ruling Social Democratic party, said that the Bonn government has repeatedly refused to provide him with a straight answer on why it will not take over supervision of the Berlin Documents Center, which has been under U.S. control since 1945.

Mr. Hansen said he suspected that the Bonn government's refusal to take over archives was because it "wants to cover up for personalities of public life who are former Nazis."

About 8 million persons belonged to the Nazi party, but relatively few have been officially named in West Germany. The center contains virtually all the Nazi documents confiscated by the Allies when they captured Berlin in World War II. The files include Nazi membership lists, party and job applications and photos.

The public is not allowed to see the documents, although some researchers have access to the files.

Mr. Hansen, a 50-year-old deputy from Dusseldorf, asserted that the United States had offered to hand over the documents center to West Germany.

But, Mr. Hansen said, in eight years of repeated queries he had not received any satisfactory replies from the government on its refusal to take over the archives. Two government answers, he said, were that the center would cause a major security problem for West Germany, and that West Germany favors U.S. control to help keep a U.S. presence in the divided city.

Two deputies from the Christian Democratic Union, Gerhard Krimm and Wilhelm Rave, said that if former Nazis were not being protected then the government should strongly counter this "false impression."

Replying to Mr. Hansen's accusations, the West German Justice Ministry said it was "absolutely wrong" to suppose that the government has no interest in Nazi party documents at the Berlin center or that it may seek to protect public personalities.

**200 Firefighters in California Contain Gasoline-Tank Blaze**

RIALTO, Calif., Feb. 22 (AP).—Fire raged for 10 hours in a 2.1-million-gallon gasoline tank yesterday, injuring one man, causing \$450,000 in property damage and drawing thousands of spectators who slowed traffic on an interstate highway.

More than 200 firefighters from 15 southern California agencies battled the blaze, which spread flames 200 feet into the air. The smoke was visible up to 50 miles from this San Bernardino County community, which is about 70 miles east of Los Angeles.

The Southern Pacific Tank Farm, which holds about 50 refinery tanks, and a few industrial plants in the surrounding area were evacuated.

A 20,000-barrel tank of low-lead fuel and another 2.1-million-gallon tank of premium fuel stood only 30 feet from the tank that caught fire.

There were fears that the nearby Santa Ana River would be contaminated by leaking gasoline after a dike holding back the fuel broke, but the dike was repaired before the fuel could reach the river.

A Rialto Fire Department official said repairs began plugging holes in the tank-cooled tank as soon as the flames were extinguished.

The cause of the fire was not immediately known.

The injured man, identified as Terry Lee, 24, apparently was driving past the tank in a pickup truck when the blaze began. The flames set his hair afire, and he was hospitalized with second-degree burns over about 20 percent of his body, fire officials said.

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**Atlanta Mayor Defers Ruling On His Accused Police Chief**

By Jeff Prugh

ATLANTA, Feb. 22.—There will be no whitewash and there will be no blackwash," Mayor Maynard Jackson promised news-men and a predominantly black crowd of Atlantans at a news conference yesterday. "I'm going to call it like I see it."

Mr. Jackson, 59, the first black mayor of a major Southern city, is under pressure from both sides over whether to fire Reginald D. Eaves, 42, the black police chief, who has been implicated with 23 officers in a scandal over cheating on a police-promotion exam.

The mayor said he probably would make no decision about Mr. Eaves, his friend and one-time roommate at Atlanta's Morehouse College, until later this week or early next week.

Mr. Jackson explained that he needed to study, "with a fine-tooth comb," a 212-page report by two attorneys whom the mayor appointed in November to investigate charges against Mr. Eaves by four black policemen.

The report accuses Mr. Eaves of having ordered that answers be given in advance to some black officers, of lying under oath when asked about it and of trying to undermine his own polygraph test by controlling his breathing and blood pressure so that "it obliterated the strokes indicating his heartbeat."

**Challenge to Blacks**

Many black Atlantans, including leaders of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, say that the charges against Mr. Eaves are "part of a continuous organized conspiracy to destroy the credibility of Atlanta's black leadership."

Reaction among members of the downtown white business community was generally subdued. Some businessmen said that Mayor Jackson should reach a decision quickly.

The Atlanta Journal said in an

editorial that Mr. Eaves should be fired.

The mayor, who was easily re-elected in October, conceded that it would be "a little difficult" for Mr. Eaves to function effectively as police chief—his formal title is public safety commissioner—until the matter is closed.

The mayor added that "blacks on the streets" were mindful of what he called a "disturbing historical reality"—that while Atlanta police examines in the 1960s were "tutored" and blacks were not.

"Are you saying that two wrongs make a right?" a reporter asked Mr. Jackson.

"No, I'm not saying that," the mayor replied. "I bring it up because it's talked about in the streets."

About 100 blacks who support Mr. Eaves were in the crowd. They later adjourned to another room in City Hall, where Mr. Jackson spoke to them in a meeting that was closed to the press. A black Atlanta police detective blocked the door as some reporters tried to enter.

"No matter which way this thing comes down," Mr. Jackson had said at the news conference, "somebody's going to be unhappy, somewhere, on some side of town."

© Los Angeles Times.

**Municipal Bonds Reprieve Tokyo On Bankruptcy**

TOKYO, Feb. 22 (AP).—The city of Tokyo, on the brink of bankruptcy last week, has been temporarily halted out by the Japanese government. But Tokyo Gov. Ryukichi Minobe says that his city's financial problems will not go away.

The federal government has given Tokyo permission to sell \$230 million worth of municipal bonds to help cover a \$988 million deficit this year. It is the first time the city has been allowed to sell bonds for that purpose.

Bankruptcy would have prompted the Home Affairs Ministry to take control of Tokyo's finances and perhaps force large cuts in spending.

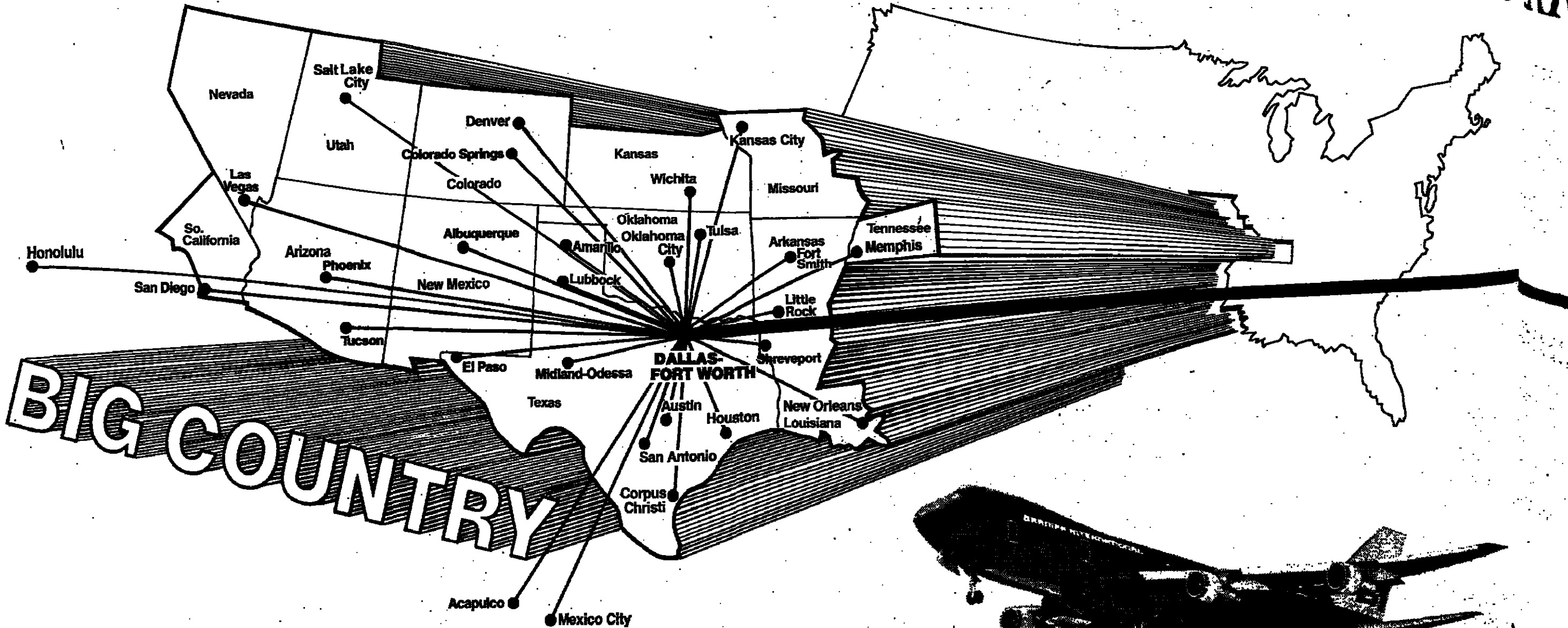
"The bond sale will not solve Tokyo's fundamental problems," Mr. Minobe said. The city has been hit by a combination of "stagflation" and lack of autonomy, he said.

But Japanese officials blame much of Tokyo's deficit on ambitious public spending by Mr. Minobe.

On March 1st, a new Gateway opens up to America's Big Country.

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## BRANIFF'S BIG R





## PARKING PROBLEM

In Tokyo, they have a parking problem, but they also have problems in parking their bicycles, especially around railroad stations.



Children Will Be Shot If They Venture Out of Villages

## Harsh Rhodesian War Policy in Tribal Region Is Reported

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 22 (AP)—In one of the harshest applications of its war policy yet disclosed, the Rhodesian government has warned blacks living in a tribal area on the country's eastern border that their children will be shot if they venture out of their native villages, even in daylight.

The warning was issued in a pamphlet read in Parliament today by one of a number of black opposition members who accused the government of subjecting the country's 4 million black tribesmen to brutal measures in its efforts to isolate black guerrillas challenging the government in a five-year-old bush war.

The parliamentarians warned that measures providing for curfew-breakers to be shot and for those assisting guerrillas to be hanged, even when the assistance is given under duress, are seriously undermining support for the government and its constitutional initiative among tribal people.

"Without the support of the African population, we can never win this war," said William Chimpena, who, like most of the 16 blacks in the 66-seat assembly, supports the constitutional talks between Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black leaders. The negotiations have agreed on con-

stitutional terms for black majority rule, but are at an impasse on arrangements for the transitional period leading from white to black control. No progress was reported at today's session.

"Hearsay" Evidence

Roger Hawkins, the minister of combined operations, who oversees the conduct of the war, did not deny the authenticity of the controversial pamphlet. However, he criticized the black members for relying on "hearsay" evidence to "discredit" the government's forces instead of blaming the guerrillas for the mounting civilian death toll in the war. More than 2,500 noncombatant blacks have died in the conflict.

Augustine Mahika, the black member who quoted from the controversial pamphlet, said that it was one of several thousand that were dropped by government aircraft last month into the Marankwa tribal trust land, close to the Mozambique border, and into an adjoining area set aside for independent black farmers. The areas, south of the border town of Umtali, have been a major center of guerrilla activity.

The pamphlet, dated Jan. 20, laid down nine new regulations, similar to those in effect in other war areas but considerably harsher. The harshest of all said: "No juveniles (to the age of 16 years)

will be allowed out of the kraal at any time, either day or night, or they will be shot." Kraal is the African name for a cluster of thatched huts, or villages.

The debate in Parliament, which lasted three hours, was the fullest airing yet of black grievances that have been building up against the government's war policy. Since parliamentary speeches are exempt from newly proclaimed censorship regulations, it provided newsmen with an opportunity to report the existence of the Marankwa pamphlet, which

has been known among church and opposition groups for some time.

The black parliamentarians complained that the curfews are imposed without sufficient notice and in a confusing manner, since they vary from district to district. One member, Joel Mahlangu, cited the case of a "sincere and innocent old man" of 75 who had left his kraal after being forced to feed guerrillas, since his choice was to report the visitors and be killed in retaliation, or not to report them and face the death penalty from the government.

"The government asks people to report the presence of terrorists, but when they do and suffer the consequences, the government is not there to assist," he said.

## U.S. Softens Stance

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Softening its stand, the State Department today called the Rhodesian agreement on eventual black majority rule "a significant step in the right direction."

It also repeated the U.S. view that all Rhodesian black political factions must participate in a final settlement—but stopped short of calling for the inclusion of the Patriotic Front, which controls guerrilla forces waging war on the white-minority regime from bases outside Rhodesia.

## Body in Shaft Stops A-Blast

LAS VEGAS, Feb. 22 (AP)—An underground nuclear test was put off yesterday as workers could try to recover the body of a fellow workman who fell into the test shaft.

Randall A. Chambers, 22, was killed Monday night when he plunged nearly 1,200 feet down on a steel plate that partially covered the 7-foot-wide opening.

His body was located early yesterday by a remote television camera lowered to the bottom of the shaft at Pahrump Mesa, hours before a scheduled weapons-related test blast.

## Speech by Premier Levesque Plays Down Independence

## Quebec Economic Problems Override Separation Issue

By Henry Giniger

QUEBEC, Feb. 22 (NYT)—Quebec Premier Rene Levesque opened a new session of the Quebec National Assembly yesterday by appealing for a collective effort to overcome the economic problems of the Canadian province.

Mr. Levesque, who has been accused of neglecting such problems as unemployment and an economic slowdown to pursue his long-term goal of political sovereignty, devoted most of his speech to an outline of his policies to stimulate the economy. The sovereignty issue was relegated to the background, though it is expected to dominate public debate as the projected referendum on Quebec independence, probably in spring, 1979, approaches.

Apparently, the Quebec government felt compelled to show concern for problems on which it considers itself most vulnerable. The Premier struck out against critics who, he said, had attempted to create panic in Quebec to further the cause of federalism. "Our collective house is termite-proof," he said.

He also assailed the Canadian government for not helping the province with short-term measures to eliminate unemployment, now at 11.4 per cent of the labor force—about three points higher than the national average. But aside from these attacks, Mr. Levesque's tone was moderate and conciliatory, and he emphasized the need for a concerted effort by all economic forces in the province.

Last week the Council of Employers, a large private business group, took the provincial government to task in its annual report for what it called destroying business confidence. The opposition to Mr. Levesque

has said that it would offer him little respite on the economic front, since it is there that it expects to gain in the battle to influence opinion on the sovereignty issue. In addition, the government will have to face

stronger competition from the major opposition group, the Liberal party of Quebec, which in April will finally choose a permanent leader after being without one since its electoral defeat in November, 1976.

## 80% Said to Favor Termination of Ban

## Italians Back Abortion, New Survey Indicates

ROME, Feb. 22 (AP)—More than 80 per cent of Italians approve of abortion in certain cases and the support for a change in laws that prohibit it is growing, despite a strong anti-abortion campaign by the Catholic Church, a new survey indicates.

The Doxa polling organization's survey, which was widely published today, indicated wide public support for current parliamentary efforts to change Italy's anti-abortion laws.

The poll, first published in the Catholic magazine *Il Regno* of Bologna, found that 83 per cent approved of abortion in cases of danger to the life of the mother and 80 per cent in cases of threats to her health or malformations in the child.

The survey also found that 55 per cent favored decriminalizing abortion in the early weeks of pregnancy, compared to 51 per cent in 1976. It said that those opposed to a change in the laws dropped from 37 to 36 per cent. The rest were undecided.

It Regno concluded: "An eventual referendum on the abrogation of the laws on abor-

tion would give the pro-abortionists a greater majority than . . . (the 50 per cent) in favor of divorce" in a 1974 referendum which upheld three-year-old divorce laws.

Despite the opposition of the church in this predominantly Roman Catholic country and the objections of the ruling Christian Democratic party, pro-abortion forces passed what would have been one of Europe's most liberal abortion laws in the Chamber of Deputies last year. The Senate, however, defeated the measure by a one-vote margin after some senators broke party ranks and opposed the liberalization.

The bill has been reintroduced for consideration in Parliament. The measure would give a woman the final say on whether to abort within the first three months of pregnancy because of a threat to her physical or mental health, her economic, social or family condition, the circumstances in which she conceived, or malformations in the baby to be born.

## Doctor's Decision

After 90 days, a doctor would have to certify that there was a threat to the health of the mother or anticipation of malformations in the baby.

If Parliament does not modify the anti-abortion laws, the Radical party, a small leftist party involved in civil-rights causes, will seek a referendum to put the matter to a direct vote by the people.

## 8 Thais Are Killed In Guerrilla Raids

BANGKOK, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—Communist guerrillas killed three soldiers and five security guards in ambushes in Thailand this week, police said today.

Three soldiers were killed and 20 wounded when a guerrilla group ambushed a military unit in Petchabun Province, north of here, on Monday, police sources said.

Five security guards were killed when they were ambushed by Communist insurgents in the northeastern province of Loei, on the border with Laos, yesterday.

## Carter Wants \$11.4 Billion For Jobless

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP).—President Carter asked Congress today to authorize an \$11.4-billion program that he said would provide jobs and training for more than four million Americans.

The money, earmarked for the 1979 fiscal year that begins Oct. 1, would represent an increase of \$1.8 billion over current spending for such activities.

In a special message to Congress, Mr. Carter emphasized that his plan would be aimed at helping the hardcore unemployed, in particular unemployed persons belonging to minority groups, and would expand and extend for four years the job-creating program of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, which is due to expire on Sept. 30.

The Carter proposal also provides for \$2.3 billion to be spent in the 1979 fiscal year on continuing a broad range of programs aimed at jobless young people.

## South Africa Frees Black Journalist

DURBAN, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—South African security police have freed a black reporter and two other men detained here last November under the terrorism act, the prosecutor's office announced today.

The reporter, Wiseman Khuzwayo, formerly of the *Durban Daily News*, was detained on Nov. 22. An Indian reporter of the *Daily News*, Mr. Quraish Patel, who was detained under the same act on Dec. 11, is still held.

## Nicaragua Troops Use Gas To Disperse Demonstrators

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 22 (UPI).—National Guard troops hurled tear gas bombs from a helicopter last night to disperse hundreds of demonstrators commemorating the 44th anniversary of the assassination of guerrilla leader Cesar Augusto Sandino, who led a guerrilla force that fought the U.S. occupation of Nicaragua, in the nearby city of Masaya.

The Red Cross said its doctors treated numerous persons for asphyxiation and reported eight people were hospitalized, including a 28-day-old girl and a 3-month-old infant.

It was the second night of violence in Masaya, 20 miles east of Managua, near Niquinohomo, the birthplace of Sandino.

On Monday the National Guard used tear gas to break up a

protest march of more than 1,000 persons after a mass in memory of slain newspaper publisher Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, who died in a shotgun ambush Jan. 10 after a lifetime struggle against the government of President Anastasio Somoza.

There were also disturbances in Masaya, 80 miles north of Managua, and in the capital, where demonstrators built fires, burned two passenger buses, and set off a bomb in front of the headquarters of the Inter-American Development Bank. Two automobiles were destroyed by the bomb. Other ceremonies commemorating Sandino were held in Leon, Jinotega, and Granada, and workers throughout the country staged a 15-minute work stoppage. The National Guard reported no arrests in connection with the incidents.

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## INSIDE OUR BIG ORANGE 747

The Economy Class traveller could well be surprised at Braniff's special touches: wingback chairs for privacy in flight, generous enclosed over-head storage room, wide-open spaces for stretching the legs, a succulent choice of entrees. As for First Class, the comfort is in the five star bracket: the cabin contains just 24 chairs with (if you get to feel the need for society) a civilised international bar upstairs. To precede your luncheon you're served complimentary cocktails; to accompany it, you're offered a choice of wines. Before, during and after, there are films and 8 channel stereo—at £150 per headset in Economy.

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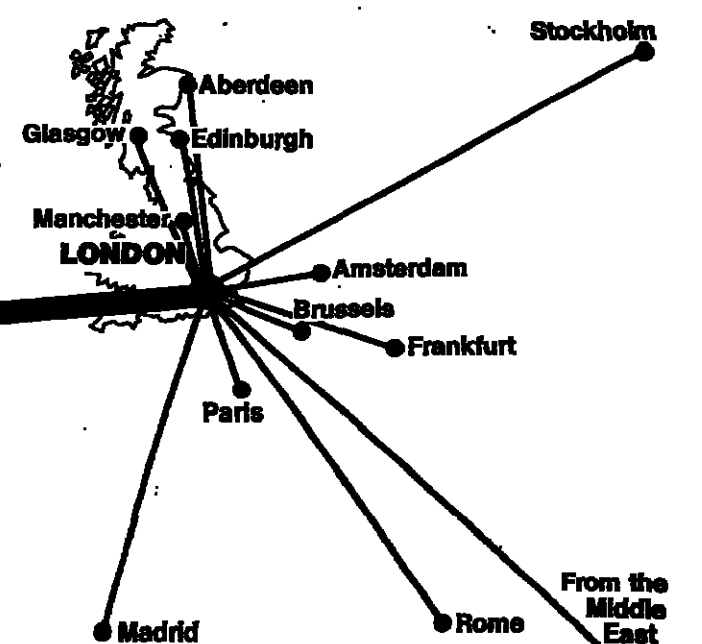
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Leave	Arrive	Arrive	
London (Gatwick) 11:45 am*	Dallas-Fort Worth 3:05 pm.	Tulsa 5:10 pm.	
	Houston 4:50 pm.	Denver 5:30 pm.	
	San Antonio 4:47 pm.	Kansas City 6:40 pm.	
	Oklahoma City 5:00 pm.	Mexico City 7:50 pm.	

Leave Dallas-Fort Worth 7:00 pm. Arrive London (Gatwick) 9:30 am\*

\*Free limousine transfer between Heathrow and Gatwick airports.

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## Palestinian Terror

For the three months since Egyptian President Anwar Sadat went to Jerusalem, the Palestine Liberation Organization and other Arab "rejectionists" have been assailing him as a traitor to the Palestinian cause. So it is no surprise—only another tragedy—that in a Cyprus hotel lobby a couple of Palestinians assassinated an Egyptian editor and confidant of Mr. Sadat's, Youssef Sebal. The tragedy was, unfortunately, compounded by the misunderstanding that led to a shootout between Cypriot soldiers and Egyptian commandos. The PLO has been careful to keep private lines open to Cairo, and it at once denied a role in the murder—as though its public denunciations had not created the climate in which the assassins acted. Interestingly, the PLO's denial was rejected by the crowd that gathered in Cairo for the slain editor's funeral. "No more Palestine," the crowd shouted. "Arafat, Arafat, round up your dogs."

In fact, the PLO is still infected by an ambivalent attitude toward terror. When the victim is a Youssef Sebal, representing a country the PLO dares not entirely alienate, the act is disclaimed. But twice last week people were killed in Israel by time-bomb explosions for which the PLO proudly claimed credit. And PLO spokesmen have also accepted responsibility for a number of recent assassinations of Palestinian "moderates" in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. So primed with hatred and radicalism is the Palestinian fringe that, no doubt, episodes of terrorism would probably continue even if the PLO's formal goal of rendering Israel "null and void" were met. Dealing with this fringe presents a continuing opera-

tional problem. But a more troublesome political problem lies with the mainstream, which still cannot bring itself, as Egypt has, to substitute negotiation for violence. Mr. Sadat declared, after the Cyprus shooting, that such an incident will not slow his quest for peace. But the Palestinians—the mainstream—have not visibly begun their.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin expressed condolences for the death of Mr. Sebal. (Is it not now possible, even necessary, for Mr. Sadat to start expressing similar condolences for Israeli victims of Palestinian terror?) Mr. Begin went on to say, however, "There are still people who believe a state can be established to be ruled by the perpetrators of acts such as we have witnessed in Cyprus today." The remark was an unworthy effort to make a debating point out of a misfortune that has nothing directly to do with the real issues lying between Egypt and Israel.

Mr. Sadat, and other Arab moderates, after all, are not proposing to set up a Palestinian state ruled by terrorists. They realize that such a state, by its proclivity for violence and radicalism, could push the whole region into a new crisis. What they want is a limited and leashed Palestinian homeland, one with a stake in stability and growth rather than irredentism. It is precisely for seeking that sort of Palestine that Mr. Sadat has been attacked by Arab "rejectionists" and that Mr. Sebal was murdered. His assassination offered a perfect occasion for Mr. Begin to recognize as much. Instead, he played to old frozen Israeli fears.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other U.S. Opinion

### Human Rights and U.S. Aid

The State Department's annual reports on the status of human rights in countries that receive U.S. aid or buy U.S. weapons is a worthwhile effort; for an official organ of the U.S. people to spotlight violations of human rights casts an embarrassing glare of publicity on the offenders.

Oppressive regimes are sensitive to open criticism of activities that they would prefer to keep in the dark, but in fact it is impossible to measure the precise effect that the reports have had on those regimes. The Carter administration believes that at least cosmetic improvements in human rights have occurred in 19 developing nations that were criticized in the first annual report in 1977. The 1978 report, released earlier this month, speaks of some improvements among the 105 countries that receive U.S. aid or weapons, though it concludes that repression of human rights is still widespread in the world.

These human-rights reports have no muscle; they do not require a specific U.S. response to human-rights violators on its list of countries receiving U.S. aid or weapons. So the administration is free to decide whether to apply sanctions against offending nations.

In the case of Nicaragua, ruled by the dictatorial regime of Anastasio Somoza, the United States has refused to disburse \$20.1 million in authorized aid until there is significant improvement in the human-rights shortcomings noted in the 1977 report. Critics accuse the administration of selective morality in applying sanctions against the small Central American state while imposing no penalties against other human-rights violators like Iran and South Korea. The critics are right; the moral indignation is selective.

—From the Los Angeles Times.

### Avoiding Satellite Accidents

The Soviet Union opposition to forming a UN study group on ways to avoid accidents involving nuclear-powered satellites is unsupported either by logic or facts.

Canada, which introduced the proposal, takes the reasonable position that "a stronger regime" is needed to insure against radioactive devices disintegrating and falling to earth, citing the Soviet Cosmos-954 satellite which went down in flames over northwestern Canada last month.

The Canadian government is seeking reimbursement of \$2 million for the cost of searching for the debris of Cosmos-954, and the Soviet Union says it is prepared to pay for "damages." Presumably that dispute will be worked out in one way or another, but it does not get to the heart of the real problem, which is that there is no assurance that such a mishap will not occur again.

A Soviet official contends that everything necessary to regulate the peaceful uses of outer space is already contained in current agreements. But the same spokesman ad-

mitted that the Cosmos satellite was out of reach of monitoring facilities when it went down and that Soviet scientists could not determine exactly when and where it would enter the atmosphere and disintegrate.

As President Carter pointed out at the time of the incident in Canada, the danger of a nuclear satellite were to fall in a populated area of the world is obvious. There is every reason, therefore, not just to study the problem in a UN working group but to do something about making sure such a disaster cannot happen. And the Soviet Union should have as great an interest in achieving that end as any other nation in the world.

—From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade.

### U.S. Aircraft Sales to Mideast

The Carter administration can cloak its proposed sale of advanced aircraft to Egypt and Saudi Arabia in high-sounding phrases about peace and the Mideast military balance. But the sale is no more than a determined effort to cement U.S. relations with those two extremely important Arab powers. Of course, planes for Israel also are included in the deal, a factor in the military-balance argument. But the aircraft destined for Israel are meant also to grease the way through Congress for the Arab planes. Thus the key importance of the proposed sale remains the fact that the biggest share of the most sophisticated weapons would go to the Arabs, and specifically to Saudi Arabia.

The Realpolitik in this can't be ignored. Egypt's President Anwar Sadat gave the Russians their walking papers and turned to the United States. The 50 F-15 fighters that the White House now wants to sell Egypt would bolster an air force destined by Russia's refusal to provide spare parts for the Soviet planes comprising the Egyptian Air Force today. In effect, we would be rewarding Sadat for his U.S. leanings.

The sale to Saudi Arabia of 80 F-15 fighters, the most sophisticated planes in our air force inventory, is more blatant. They are a prestige item for the Saudis, weapons with capabilities beyond the defense needs of that developing country. But . . . Saudi Arabia has been a staunch supporter of the United States and each \$17-million aircraft would buy a lot of \$13-a-barrel oil.

Israel says the weapons sale to Egypt and Saudi Arabia would hurt peace negotiations. Granted, their unhappiness could make the Israelis more stubborn at the negotiating table. But this argument should not be overblown. After all, Israel would get 15 F-15s, in addition to the 25 it already has on order. It also would get 75 F-16 fighters, a more advanced plane than the F-15, although less sophisticated than the F-15.

Besides, most of these planes would not be delivered to the Arabs and Israelis until 1981. By that time, it is hoped, some peace agreement in the Mideast would be reached.

—From the Milwaukee Journal.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

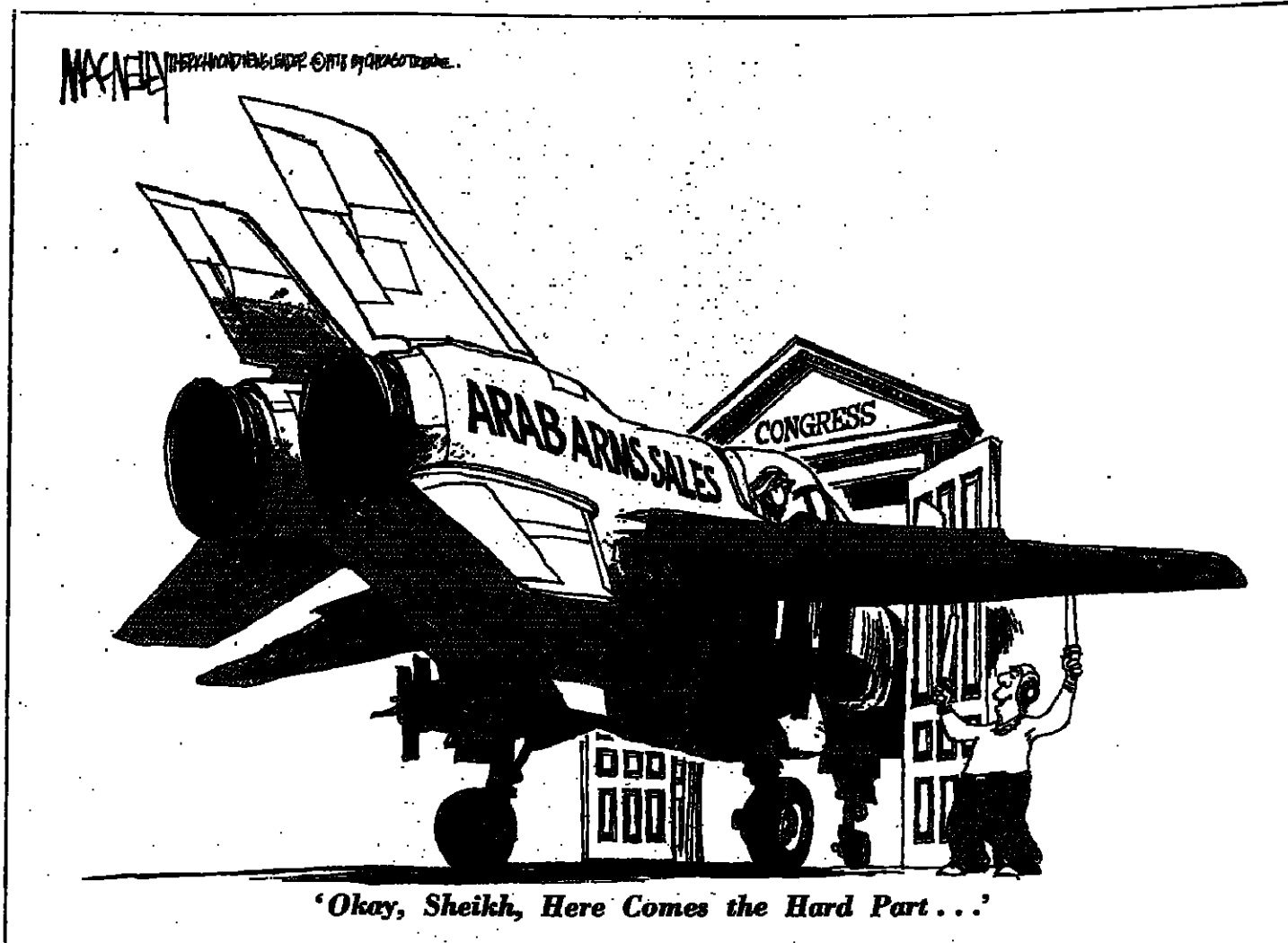
February 23, 1903

NEW YORK—It was announced yesterday that John D. Rockefeller last summer added the gift of \$1 million to the \$200,000 which he had previously given to found an institute for medical research, and that the institute which is known by the old name of the New York City. The general idea of the institute will be to conduct research in all branches of medicine, and to award scholarships to deserving doctors, scientists and students.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 23, 1928

PARIS—Under a bright red placard, a fresh band of revolutionaries has joined together in Paris. In terms hot and emphatic, they have declared war to the death on the taxicab horn, and incidentally on all useless and unnecessary racket in the name of the rights of the human ear. The new insurgents against the world as it is have adopted the name of *La Société pour la Suppression du Bruit à Paris*.



## On Being Caught in a 'Trap Set by History'

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—Four years ago I received a letter from an Algerian living in a shanty town in Paris—a bright, ambitious girl, one of the five Algerian immigrant-descended students at the University of Nanterre. In her letter she told me she had to leave the university and take a bookkeeping job. She had turned 21 and been told that unless she took French nationality—she had lived in France since she was five—she would no longer be eligible for a grant. But she could not or would not. The violence that had been steadily mounting against France's 600,000 Algerians—six murdered in one terrible month in Marseilles alone—had finally convinced her she could never be French. Yet to me, she is in dress, mannerisms, aspirations more French than Algerian.

After a few months of being a bookkeeper she decided to return to Algeria. We lost touch. I wrote to her, and received no reply. In fact, she had spent only a year in Algeria. Bitterly disillusioned, she had returned to Paris. But I did not know this until last week when her voice came on the phone.

### A Sequel

Five years ago we recorded a long conversation. Last week we recorded a sequel. Put together they tell a fascinating story: Above all they show the stresses and strains of being caught between two worlds in a "trap set by history."

"My parents came to France during the war with Algeria. They came to France to earn some money, to be given some bread. My father came first because all the men in the country had to run away so as not to be killed. The French in France were not the same as the colonialists. In Algeria the French fought and killed everybody Arabic. In France on the other hand there were French people who wanted peace and who were against the war. We lived in a bidonville (shantytown) for about six months. It was in 1957. The bidonville caught fire. Later we moved into a *maison de transit* (a prefabricated house). They said it was only for a year. But we are still here. It has become a shantytown. My mother, two brothers and myself are in one room."

"The workers who go home to Algeria for visits never tell the truth about France. They are always lying and lying. It's pride. A worker slaves all the year to get a suit, a new suitcase, a radio, some glasses and then he goes to Algeria. He only tells how he has to live. He only speaks of France as a place where everybody can earn money."

"There is another side to our parents, too. They are always thinking of their children. I wonder why my parents are staying in France. They are staying because of us. They forget all the faults and think only of their children. They say: My life, I forget."

"We try to be different from our parents but we can't. We can't. We are always rejected. We look like French people but when we are with French people we are really Arabic Algerians."

### Intensity

The conversation this time was no different in tone from five years ago. The same passionate intensity and the same precision. Also the same sense of fear—which for Algerians is difficult to shake off, however educated they are.

"...When we last spoke five years ago I didn't know Algeria at all. I went back. I didn't want to live in France anymore. I looked on my country as where I could escape to. I had dreamed of it a lot. I could study in my country. I was attracted by all the laws—all that was being done for the peasants and the poor."

"I found it wasn't true. Before it was so easy to say France was to blame for the faults Algeria has. But after 18 years of independence, the bourgeois class

growing and multiplying each year, you have to analyze the problems in another way. The fight is against my own country, not just France."

"It was difficult to act, to do anything to remedy the situation. There were spurs. There was one in my own group. In the end I was so depressed I came back to France."

"Have I found peace or happiness, am I enjoying life? Not peace, not happiness but perhaps enjoying myself. When I re-

turned to France I felt I was a human being. In Algeria I was like a puppet."

I reminded her of my earlier observation: that to me, a Briton who knows both France and Algeria, she is more French than Algerian. Why don't you accept this, I asked, and take French nationality?—at least then you'll have the freedom to demand to be treated as an equal.

"I can't become French. That would be murdering myself. I

have no future in France. I know I will have to go back . . . There are many people thinking like me. One day all these Algerians will speak. The Algerian government will have to listen."

It was Pierre Messmer, the prime minister of France under Georges Pompidou, who called the Algerian immigration to France "a trap set by history." No one has more exactly defined the problem. But no one, neither in France nor in Algeria, has come near offering a solution.

## The Hidden News

By James Reston

LOS ANGELES—Over the last few days, about 800 people have gathered here in a Congress of the Laity to discuss the religious and social issues of the day. The idea behind the congress was that religion was too serious to be left to the clergy alone, and that social questions were too important to be left to political leaders, so the congress felt the people themselves must get more deeply involved in the spiritual and material conflicts of the nation.

Former President Gerald R. Ford and his wife opened the congress, and Howard R. Butt Jr., of Corpus Christi, Texas, stated its purpose:

"The contemporary world," he said, "cries out for creative, competent, moral leadership. In response, we are calling together men and women of prominence and influence from government and business, from science and the arts, from the professions, from sports and entertainment and from family life who are open to the leadership of Jesus Christ."

### A Tall Order

"Together, we will break through the traditional barriers between liberals and conservatives, strengthening the best in both, calling each of us to creative change. We will examine the tension between secular leadership and Christian discipleship, explore the interactions between Christianity and our culture, discover the intellectual, psychological and moral implications of faith, and build bridges of mutual support."

## Letters

### The Sahara

Re: "Wrong Coin for Morocco" (IBT, Feb. 9): It is wrong to imply King Hassan is backing Saudi only to be rewarded with U.S. arms. Wrong to say Madrid withdrew its forces in 1976 and partitioned the Sahara between Morocco and Mauritania. (In November, 1976, Spain agreed to cede the area to the two countries and in February, 1976, withdrew its forces). Wrong to say French interests mine Saharan phosphates (they are mined jointly by Spain and Morocco only). Wrong to say French warplanes based in Senegal strike at Polisario forces operating in the territory claimed by Mauritania (they strike at Polisario forces operating inside Mauritania, a sovereign state).

The conclusions drawn from wrong facts can't be right. Right? You say Morocco has no rightful claim (or dubious claims) to the Sahara and the case for self-determination is overwhelming. Where are the facts to support such assertions? And if the United States must remain neutral as you say, would using U.S. influence to get France to cut its aid to an independent state (Mauritania) also be "neutrality?"

STEPHEN O. HUGHES.

Rabat.

### Keep It Simple

Recently, in the Letters column, you presented solutions to

the question of how to convert from degrees C to degrees F and vice versa. However, I respectfully suggest that the solutions printed are not the simplest ones. If one plans to make the conversion mentally—without a calculator—which is the process by which most of us must daily struggle with, that is, multiply or divide by 9/5 or 5/9 is not nearly as easy as using a 2 and a 10, as in the following procedure:

1. To convert from centigrade to Fahrenheit: Multiply degrees C by 2, subtract 10 per cent, then add 32. Example: 100 degrees C x 2 equals 200, minus 10 per cent, or 20, equals 180, plus 32 equals 212 degrees F.

2. To convert from Fahrenheit to centigrade: reverse procedure: Degrees F minus 32, divide by 2, then add 10 per cent. Example: 212 degrees F minus 32 equals 180, divide by 2 equals 90, then add 10 per cent, or 9, equals 99 degrees C.

(In this direction only, admittedly there is a small error, but for everyday needs, an accuracy of within one degree is usually most adequate.)

In conclusion, I believe the above procedure is a simpler method—one that you can use anytime, anywhere, particularly when you don't have a thermometer handy that has both scales on it.

D.P. BERGERT.

Kilmac, Switzerland.

ures like Roger Stanbach and coach Tom Landry of the Dallas Cowboys.

This "democratization" of the church has its secular counterpart in the universities—again not a major movement, but an important symbol of change on the campuses. Edward B. Fiske of The New York Times reports this week that "courses in ethics, once confined largely to departments of theology and philosophy, have moved into the mainstream of U.S. universities and professional schools."

At least half of the nation's 116 medical schools, he reports, or about triple the number of five years ago, now have humanities departments or regular programs in medical ethics and a similar trend is evident in law, engineering, public policy and professional schools.

Vietnam and Watergate obviously had a lot to do with this. How could so many officials and lawyers have committed at the war plans of Nixon and the obstruction of justice in the Watergate conspiracy if they understood the philosophy of the country and the prohibitions of the Constitution?

All this is now being debated in the professional schools of the universities more intensely than it was before Nixon's moral crash. Maybe it won't do much good. Haldeman is still proving that it pays to be loyal to nobody, even to the truth, or to yourself, but to everybody's on to him. His commercial success is even more repulsive than his political failure, and he is now a case-study in the universities on how power can ruin a good life.

### What to Do?

What to do about all this? That is the question the Congress of the Laity was asking here in Los Angeles. How can you get a hearing for the good things, the yearnings in the U.S. character, when they are overwhelmed by sleazy twisters like Haldeman?

The Congress of the Laity here had no answers to these questions, but at least they tried, and they did one thing in the process. They reminded us that, outside of Washington, outside of all the arguments over the Middle East, and the miners' struggles in the Middle West, there are a lot of people in this country, literally millions of them, in critical political areas, who are thinking about the meaning and principles of this country, and want to be heard.

## Questioning

## U.S. Stance on

## Soviet Goals

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—At one end of the world, China is worried over the activities of its client state, Cambodia. Worried because Cambodia's leader Pol Pot has transformed Cambodia into a vast Buchenwald for the purpose of torturing and killing Cambodians by the hundreds of thousands. Troubled because Pol Pot has depopulated Phnom Penh, attempted to eradicate every trace of culture, remove any intellectual detritus, punish literacy with death or imprisonment? No. Well after Pol Pot had established himself as the most vicious tyrant since Hitler and Stalin, he was being feted in Peking at a banquet to which the Americans were not invited because we have shamefully declined to show the back of our hand to Taiwan. No, China is upset because the Cambodians are harassing the North Vietnamese, and this is destabilizing.

At the other end of the world the Soviet Union is having any trouble in telling Ethiopia what to do. To begin with, the Soviet Union has firmly recognized the primacy of Col. Mengistu. The colonel commanded himself to the Communists after his Feb. 3 coup. In April, the revolutionary magazine published in Paris, Afrique-Asie, ran a long interview with Fidel Castro in which Castro fairly glowed about Mengistu. Castro described the coup—in which Mengistu killed six members of the Dergue with his own hands—as Africa's "truly Marxist revolution" and said even then that Cuba would render all assistance to it.

### Bloodbath

Mengistu's regime in Ethiopia was described by Somali President Siad Barre to Newsweek's Arnold de Borchgrave. Barre has reason to encourage hostility to Ethiopia, but his reports are not, in Borchgrave's opinion, exaggerated. The congressmen told Barre that they had seen "hundreds of dead bodies in the streets of Addis Ababa, so many that the authorities were unable to remove them." "They know," Barre went on, "what's happening. . . All officers with Western training—executed. All politicians, except those who managed to escape—killed. All professors—executed. Workers and students protesting the Cuban invasion—killed. Religious people—executed. An appalling blood bath."

The worldwide left apparatus! Meanwhile ready to punish an country that protests Ethiopia's military blitzkrieg. The intimidation is almost totally effective. Not one African nation has dared invoke the charter of the Organization of African States against big power intervention on the continent.

Then speaks of the iniquitous Somalia with its "most odious and reactionary regime" and its alliance with "Western neo-colonialist circles." Puppets rush to carry the line. Madagascar's President Ratsiraka says, "These imperialist maneuvers are aimed at undermining the Ethiopian revolution and are intended to strengthen the reactionary forces on the continent as a whole."

### Fiction

Over Moscow radio, in English, Vladimir Chernenko launched Communist fiction, namely the NATO alliance had decided at a recent meeting of the five ambassadors of the major Western powers last week to give Soviet aid from the NATO arsenal. "We have to try to set up another neo-colonial stronghold in Africa, to fight against progressive regimes, a national liberation movement. Interference of the NATO power and also China spells the danger that the conflict between Soviet and Ethiopia may become internationalized. And this is already a threat to peace not only in Africa but also in the rest of the world."

"You'd like to believe that you are still paralyzed by the Vietnam trauma which you are conscious or unconsciously using as a pretext to drift into the kind of totalitarianism we saw before World War II," Barre ended his interview at the present rate of progress. "We have to try to set up another neo-colonial stronghold in Africa, to fight against progressive regimes, a national liberation movement. Interference of the NATO power and also China spells the danger that the conflict between Soviet and Ethiopia may become internationalized. And this is already a threat to peace not only in Africa but also in the rest of the world."

What can we answer?



## Mrs. Gandhi Making Challenge

## India Vote on Saturday Is Test Of Desai Party Unity, Support

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22 (UPI).—The leaders of India's ruling Janata party are out on the campaign trail again, in a test of their unity and political strength 11 months after they defeated Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

In campaigns for legislative elections to be held in five states on Saturday, they have made a major issue of the authoritarianism of Mrs. Gandhi's last year and a half in office.

"She imprisoned opposition leaders, remember," Prime Minister Morarji Desai, himself a former political prisoner, reminded voters at a rally in Bombay. "People were not allowed to go to court. Newspapers were gagged. She played with the Constitution."

In another recent speech, he recounted how his government had brought back the institutions of democracy in its first year, and he pleaded for more time to

match those accomplishments with economic gains.

"We cannot achieve everything overnight, but we are making progress," he said. "Give us time, and give us your help."

The three major states that are voting—Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka—are among the few in which Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party won in elections last March, when the Janata party swept most of the populous states. In a land where regionalism is always a danger, the party now wants to show that it also has strength elsewhere.

The stakes are also high for Mrs. Gandhi, who has spent the last few weeks making as many as two dozen appearances a day on behalf of her new political party. This will be its first electoral test since it split away from the regular Congress party.

The new party, which Mrs. Gandhi says she regards as the "real Congress," is known as Congress-I (for Indira). Like the Janata and the regular Congress party, it has candidates in nearly all of the 992 constituencies in the five states, which have one-fourth of India's population.

## Fukuda Rejects Treaty Proposal From Brezhnev

TOKYO, Feb. 22 (UPI).—Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda received a letter from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev today inviting him to visit Moscow and proposing a Japan-Soviet "good neighbor" treaty.

But Mr. Fukuda rejected the treaty proposal, reiterating Japan's position that the two nations must first resolve outstanding territorial issues and then sign a formal treaty of peace and friendship.

Mr. Fukuda told reporters that the letter made no reference to the territorial dispute over four northern Pacific islands claimed by both nations, an issue which has proved an insurmountable obstacle to all treaty efforts since relations between the two countries were normalized in 1956.

Japanese officials said the letter indirectly criticized China for obstructing friendly ties between Japan and the Soviet Union, saying: "There are forces which try to block relations between two nations. We need to protect nations from such attempts."

**Soviet General Promoted**  
MOSCOW, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—Gen. Sergei Leonidovich Sokolov, 67, a first deputy defense minister, has been promoted to marshal of the Soviet Union, Moscow radio reported.

Mrs. Gandhi is campaigning on the charges that the Desai government has reversed the economic gains achieved during her 11 years in office, and that it is stifling the rights of individuals, particularly the poor, and such minorities as the untouchables.

"There is a new atmosphere of fright across the land," she said at a rally in Maharashtra. "Freedom is gone from India now."

She said her opponents, in their frequent references to the state of emergency that she declared in June, 1975, were "beating a dead horse."

"We have said that we were sorry for whatever excesses might have been committed by some local officials," she said. "It is time to put that behind us. Today's problems are too urgent to dwell upon the past."

The areas voting Saturday also include the states of Meghalaya and Assam and the federal territory of Arunachal, in the northeast.

**Janata Member Held**  
NEW DELHI, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—Nandini Satpathy, a senior member of the Janata party, was arrested in the eastern state of Orissa today for the alleged misappropriation of funds several years ago, the Samachar news agency reported.

Mrs. Satpathy, 46, a former



Morarji Desai

chief minister of Orissa and a member of the party's policy-making Working Committee, was detained in the Orissa capital of Bhubaneswar. Mrs. Satpathy, formerly a close confidante of Mrs. Gandhi, was a member of the Congress party until early last year.

## New Chief Justice Is Appointed in India

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22 (UPI).—Yeshwant Vishnu Chandrachud has been named as the new Supreme Court chief justice of India by presidential order.

The appointment followed a monthlong controversy in Indian newspapers and legal circles over whether seniority or legal acumen should be the criteria for selecting the replacement of Chief Justice M.H. Beg, 63, who retires next week. Mr. Chandrachud, the most senior Supreme Court justice after Mr. Beg, openly supported the emergency rule two years ago of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

## Millions Take Productivity Classes

## Soviet Workers Are Schooled to Resist West

MOSCOW, Feb. 22 (AP).—Millions of Soviet workers are returning to school in a program designed to increase their productivity and keep them from believing "bourgeois propaganda."

The school program involves about 20 million Soviet workers. The classes, held after work at offices and factories, usually require five hours of class and homework time a month, a list of required reading and oral reports in class.

Alexander Zalkin, who supervises the classes as chief of educational work for the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions, said that the courses are wholly voluntary. But he noted that a worker's good performance in the

classes, which are free, may be "taken into account" when he tries for a better job.

Some Russians have claimed that they are pressured to join the after-work classes and a refusal to attend is not accepted with good grace.

## Main Job of Classes

Participation in classes ranges from a low of about 8 per cent of the agricultural workers to 25 per cent in the coal and metallurgical industries, officials say. Membership may be close to 100

per cent in institutions that deal with foreigners.

According to Mr. Zalkin, the main job of the classes is to give workers the economic and political basis to "consciously understand how production works."

"We must give workers this information if we want them to wholeheartedly participate in labor," he said. Courses stress the economic organization of work under socialism, the importance of increasing labor productivity, the rights and obligations of Soviet citizens and the study of model workers.

But the classes are also clearly designed to turn workers against "Western propaganda"—Western views, for instance, that are beamed into the Soviet Union in foreign radio broadcasts. Writing about the workers' classes last year, the Communist party newspaper Pravda said one idea that they should struggle against is the notion that the Soviet Union is not a democratic country.

The newspaper also said that the courses should include "exposure of the slanderous distortions of imperialist reactionaries about purported 'violations' of civil rights and political freedoms in Socialist countries." It said the classes should inspire "political vigilance, and sternness in the struggle against harmful ideas."

Most workers study in Schools of Communist Labor or People's Universities. The People's Universities are on a higher level and are usually attended by better-prepared workers.

**Pass or Fail**  
Classes are on a pass-or-fail basis, and successful students receive a diploma. Most courses for ordinary workers last two years, meeting each year from October to May.

The courses function separately from the advanced political sessions that the Communist party and the Communist Youth League hold for 20 million party members, and from the economic and technical courses taken by millions of other workers.

## Czarist Gastronomy Reappears As Muscovites Smack Their Lips

MOSCOW, Feb. 22 (AP).—Old-time Russian cooking is going through a revival here in the capital, with some restaurants returning to traditional dishes almost ignored since the Revolution.

Kurniki, made of chicken and pastry, Suvorov soup and paper-thin blini (pancakes) are back in fashion at several Moscow restaurants.

City authorities last year opened the Museum of Russian Cooking, where displays include menus and recipes from restaurants of Czarist days. The Chefs' Club has been formed, including some members with pre-revolutionary experience, to spread the secrets of traditional food to young graduates of cooking schools.

The old recipes include crayfish soup, puff-pastry pies with 12 tiers of fillings, marrow in oil and beverages made from honey.

"Young cooks have been looking to us for help because we have a lot of experience," said Viktor Poshakov, 49, a chef cook at the Rossiya Hotel restaurant and a member of the Chefs' Club.

Anatoly Butuzov, 47, a chef at the Moskva restaurant, said that the club hopes to expand the availability of traditional dishes into more of the capital's rapidly growing network of 1,100 restaurants and cafeterias.

A quick cafeteria meal for many Muscovites now consists of borscht—the Russian beet and vegetable soup—a slab of well-done meat and a heap of potatoes or cabbage. Even at many of the better restaurants, diners lean toward main courses of plain beef or chicken with simple fish or meat appetizers.

The tendency toward simple food has existed for years in a country where the emphasis has long been on building up industry and housing rather than on personal luxuries.

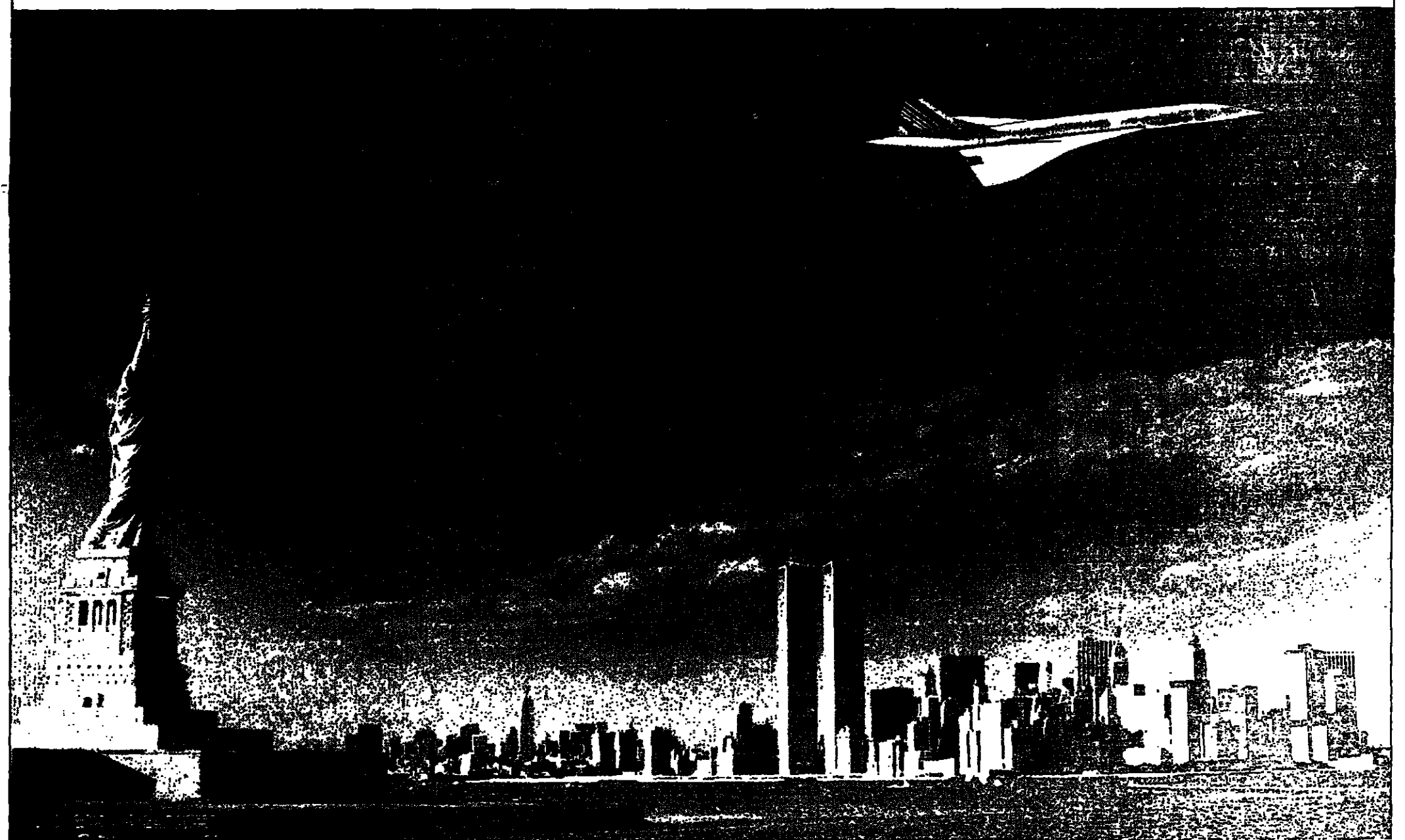
The trend toward better food reflects an increasing amount of time for luxury in Soviet life. A new affluence is indicated by the free-spending ways of Muscovites in restaurants.

Valentina Baskova, the curriculum director for the workers' schools, said that the schools were not originally formed by higher authorities but were conceived in the 1960s by Leningrad workers. She said this proved that the schools are an "objective requirement" of life and will continue to grow. Enrollment in the classes has more than doubled in the last 10 years.

Most workers study in Schools of Communist Labor or People's Universities. The People's Universities are on a higher level and are usually attended by better-prepared workers.

Classes are on a pass-or-fail basis, and successful students receive a diploma. Most courses for ordinary workers last two years, meeting each year from October to May.

## Concorde chaque jour.



**Concorde every day:** the New York Concorde gives you a four-hour headstart on the rest of the world. The daily Paris-New York Concorde takes off from Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport at 11 a.m. and touches down at JFK Airport at 8:45 a.m. local time.

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## Central Bank Action Cushions Dollar's Fall

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ)—The dollar slipped against European currencies today but a display of central bank activity helped to keep the losses small.

The U.S. currency eased to 2.0848 deutsche marks from 2.0850 last Wednesday. At the Frankfurt foreign exchange trading of 2.0850 marks, the Bundesbank absorbed \$85.4 million, up from \$80 million the day before.

In Tokyo, the Bank of Japan absorbed a large amount of dollars in an apparent effort to keep the dollar at near 240 yen. Tokyo dealers estimated that the central bank absorbed about \$80 million today compared with \$30 million yesterday.

It helped to steady the dollar in European trading. By the end of the day, the dollar was quoted at about 238.82 yen compared with 238.27 yesterday.

As far as could be determined, the Swiss national bank was staying aloof from the market. Dealers said that the Swiss central bank was continuing to give preference to maintaining control over domestic liquidity expansion. Hence it was reluctant to absorb Swiss francs by purchasing dollars. The dollar fell to 1.2225 Swiss francs from 1.2275.

## Canada Seeks Foreign Loan To Aid Dollar

OTTAWA, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ)—The Canadian government announced last night it intends to borrow funds abroad to cover a deficit in international transactions and support the Canadian dollar, drawing meantime on credit available from the Canadian chartered banks.

The announcement by Finance Minister Jean Chrétien gave no figures on the borrowing intentions—the first such borrowing in 10 years. In 1968, Canada borrowed about \$285 million in the United States, Italy and West Germany.

The purpose of the borrowing is to assist in financing the current account deficit of the balance of payments. Mr. Chrétien said such borrowings will supplement the inflow of capital to Canada that occurs through other channels.

As an interim step in advance of such borrowing, the finance minister also indicated that the government would shortly be making a drawing under the revolving standby credit facility arranged last October with the Canadian chartered banks.

The Canadian dollar has been declining on foreign exchange markets, and closed today at 89.485 U.S. cents. The slump accelerated in recent days after a steady decline during the last 15 months from an exchange rate of \$1.00 to 89.18 in November 1976.

Pressure on the Canadian dollar has been due to a slack economy—3.3-per-cent unemployment and 8-per-cent inflation.

The planned foreign borrowing is designed to indicate to currency dealers that the government will support the dollar against further declines.

At Jan. 31, the country's official money holdings totaled \$75.4 billion, down from \$75.1 billion at Dec. 31 and down from \$75.5 billion a year earlier.

In 1977 Canada had a current account deficit of about \$4.2 billion. Little changed from the previous year. The finance department said it expects the deficit to narrow considerably this year. The current account covers merchandise trade and receipts and payments for other international commercial activities.

When the figures are adjusted for the normal increase in joblessness between December and January, there is a slight decline. A year ago, for example, unemployment increased by 419,000 between December and January, but in January 1977 total unemployment was at 5,902,000—well below the present level.

At that time registered unemployment amounted to 5.6 per cent of the working population. Now the proportion is up to 5.9 per cent.

An increase in the figures for January was shown by each of the West European countries except France, where there was a reported decline of 2.1 per cent. The number of unemployed, however, rose as high as 11.3 per cent for West Germany and 4 per cent for Denmark.

said today that the United States is showing "growing understanding" of the necessity of stabilizing the dollar on foreign exchange markets.

In an interview with the Deutsche Presse Agentur, Mr. Poehl said the U.S. authorities supported the dollar with approximately the equivalent of 1 billion marks, or about \$500 million, last week alone.

Mr. Poehl said that recent German and European criticism of U.S. policy with regard to the dollar has been "overdone." He disputed the idea that cooperation by major central banks in defending the dollar against speculation has broken down over the past 10 days.

Mr. Poehl also said that the Bundesbank has sold about 1.7 billion marks from its currency reserves from mid-January through mid-February to support the U.S. currency.

He termed "a very interesting suggestion" the idea that the United States finance some of the deficit on the European market, a proposal suggested in some U.S. banking circles.

Ready to Aid the Franc  
GENEVA, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ)—Western European nations have quickly prepared themselves to come to the aid of the French government should fears of a leftist victory in the forthcoming National Assembly elections lead to heavy outflows of capital and a run on the franc.

Source: said that European central banks have indicated their willingness to "extend" standby credits to France in case of need. This willingness was expressed at a meeting of central bankers in Basel last week at the Bank for International Settlements.

It is not clear whether the United States and Japan, which also are reported at the Basel central bankers meetings every month, are part of the aid plan. Moreover, the sources said that in view of the relative recent stability of the French currency after a bout of jitters, the central bankers apparently have not decided on the details of the proposed standby credit arrangements pending a clear need for the facilities.

French opinion polls show that voters currently favor the Socialists and Communists, though many analysts expect that at the last minute the French electorate will plump for a continuation of the center-right government.

## Bank's Profit Falls Sharply

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ)—European Banking Co. today reported a sharp drop in 1977 earnings, in which may represent a trend for other banks specialized in arranging and providing Euro-dollar finance.

The London-based consortium bank said its after-tax profit for the year ended December dropped to \$28,694 from \$161 million the year before.

The bank said that while all of its activities were profitable, earnings were adversely affected by lower sterling interest rates, less active foreign exchange markets and weakness of the dollar against sterling.

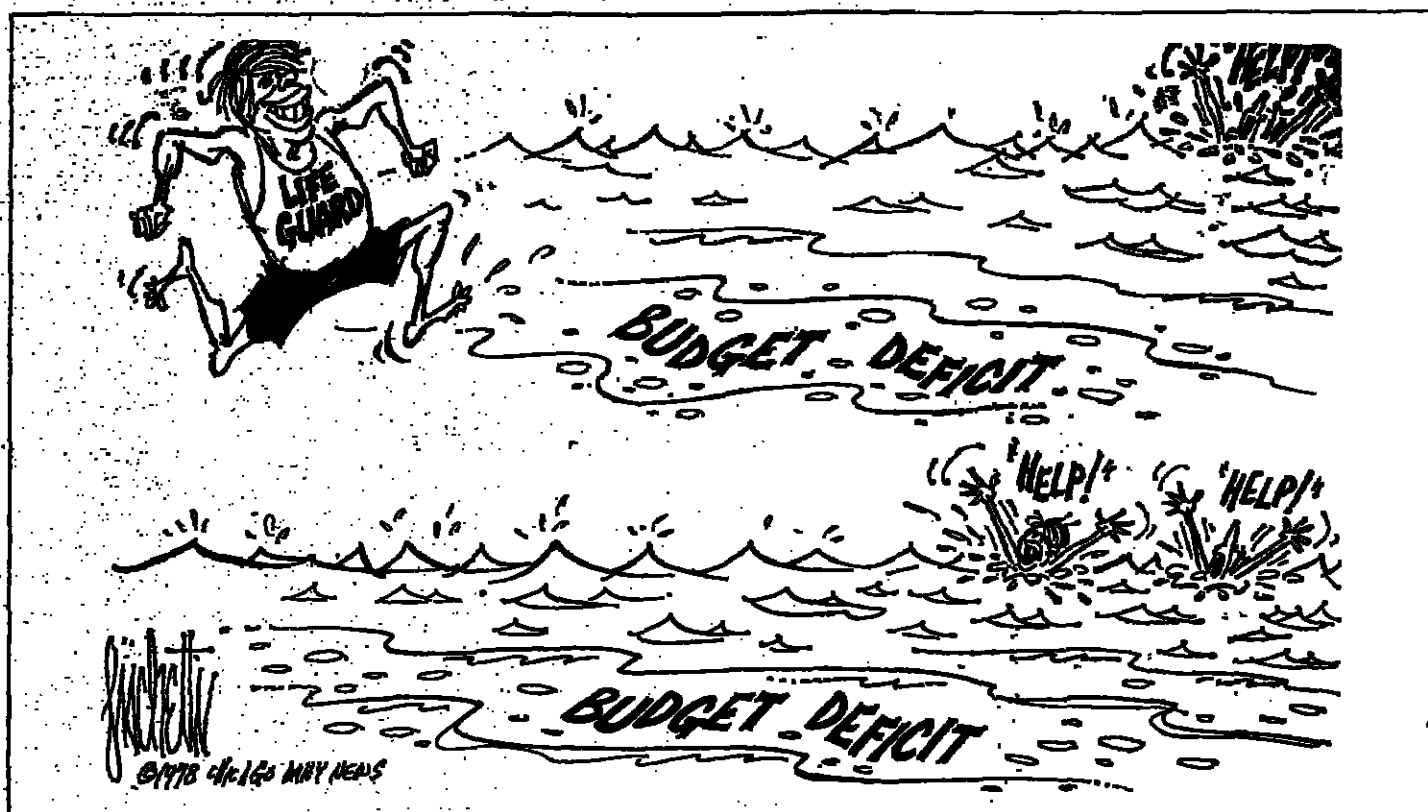
Analysts said that since most of the bank's expenses were in sterling and much of its income in dollars, money dollars were needed to meet expenses as sterling rose during the year. Moreover, the translation of dollar profits into sterling resulted in a markdown.

BEC said that last year it managed or co-managed Eurobond and other capital market issues totaling the equivalent of \$1.1 billion compared with \$742 million in 1976. It also acted as manager or co-manager of \$651 million worth of syndicated bank loans in 1977 compared with \$767 million in 1976.

BEC is owned by Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Deutsche Bank, Midland Bank, Société Générale de Banque and Société Générale.

BOC International Net  
LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ)—BOC International Ltd. said today its 1977 quarter net profit fell to \$1.1 million from \$6.6 million in the same period a year earlier.

Sales totaled \$155.5 million, down from \$159.2 million.



553 Companies Look for 3,000 Different Items

## Japan Steps Up Activity for Import of U.S. Goods

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, Feb. 22—Reeling under foreign criticism that they refuse to buy finished products from abroad, the Japanese have suddenly discovered that there may be, after all, a market for imports here.

The Japan External Trade Organization, a government agency once devoted entirely to promotion of exports, in January inserted a special form in a daily commercial letter it mails to its 4,500 corporate subscribers.

It offered to act as a go-between to seek foreign sellers of products that Japanese companies wanted to buy and asked the companies to list no more than 10 items they wished to purchase.

"At this time," said Masahiko Ishizawa, the trade agency's information service division director, "Although companies were given only 11 days to send in the applications, responses were received from 563 firms. Mr. Ishizawa said. They listed more than 5,000 different items."

The list ranged from cat and dog hides for use in making samurai musical instruments to fish products, processed food, furniture, clothing, hand tools, tires, computers, business machines, jewelry, machine tools and medical equipment. Even toys and used cars were listed.

Mr. Ishizawa said he believed these potential import customers had not been hiding, but that foreign businessmen have not been making the effort to find them.

"Back in the days when we had to find export markets for Japan,"

those goods in order to eat, we sweated blood to find them for ourselves. There was no country that did for us what we are now trying to do for others," he said.

Shigeo Saito, director of the import division of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, said his ministry had discovered that 90 per cent of all imports from the United States to

Japan were carried out through Japanese companies or companies in which Japanese firms held part ownership.

That is why, Mr. Saito said, a high-powered import promotion mission that will visit the United States from March 2 to 17 has included visits to Japanese trading company offices in the United States on its itinerary.

The buying mission will be headed by Yoshio Ikeda, president of Mitsui & Co. Japan's second-largest trading company, and will include 50 businessmen and 10 government officials.

The Japan trade agency is now printing 20,000 copies of its list of wanted imports and expects to start distributing them at an "import to Japan" seminar that the promotion mission will attend in Wisconsin March 2.

The list will not include the names of the Japanese companies that want to import U.S. goods. "Companies are sensitive about having their marketing strategies exposed to other rivals in Japan," Mr. Ishizawa said, "and we didn't want to subject them to a barrage of half-serious requests, some coming from foreign companies whose reliability may be in question."

All the 553 Japanese companies that submitted requests have been subjected to a credit check by the Japan trade agency.

Foreign firms that want to make inquiries will be asked to do so through any of the trade agency's 81 offices in 60 foreign countries, he said. The trade agency will act as the intermediary without charge, he said.

One reason why the potential importers may have been hard to find is the fact that 376 of them are small companies with fewer than 100 employees. A large portion of the requests for imports, therefore, would involve small transactions, Mr. Ishizawa said.

"But there are many items adaptable to small enterprises overseas which have not been exported to Japan before," he added.

Even some of the offbeat items, like the cat hides for samurai strings, are not to be laughed at, he said.

"The cat's hide has to be perfect. It can't have a scratch. But one string sells for \$353," Mr. Ishizawa said.

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Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Borden  
Fourth Quarter: 1977 1976  
Revenue: 890.20 841.20  
Profits: 28.50 26.30  
Per Share: 0.91 0.85  
Year:  
Revenue: 3,480.00 3,380.00  
Profits: 128.90 112.80  
Per Share: 4.07 3.64

IO Industries  
Fourth Quarter: 1977 1976  
Revenue: 480.00 442.50  
Profits: 17.70 17.10  
Per Share: 1.22 1.22  
Diluted: 1.02 1.03  
Year:  
Revenue: 1,970.00 1,890.00  
Profits: 62.30 64.10  
Per Share: 4.25 3.58  
Diluted: 3.77 3.03

Loaned Rate Rise Seen in Britain

LONDON, Feb. 22 (Reuters)—The British authorities will have to raise the general level of interest rates if the growth of money supply does not drop into single figures in coming months, stockbrokers W. Greenwell & Co. said in their latest monetary bulletin.

The money supply data for January, which showed broad based sterling M-3 rising at 2 1/4 per cent in the month, for an annualized growth rate of 14 3/4 per cent, does not of itself warrant an increase in interest rates because money supply was distorted by special factors in the month, Greenwell said.

The government's growth guidelines for sterling M-3 in the financial year beginning last April is 9 to 13 per cent.

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## Stocks Lose Fractions In Dull Trading Session

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (REUTERS)—The stock market, troubled by the continuing stalemate in coal industry talks, drifted to a mixed finish today with a rash of merger news providing the only spark to an otherwise dull session.

A mild morning rally failed to gain momentum, reflecting concern about the impact of a prolonged miners' strike on the economy, market analysts said.

Also holding back the market was the government's report that new factory orders for durable goods fell 4.4 per cent in January, the analysts said.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 0.26 point at 749.05. It was up 0.80 at 3 p.m.

About 730 issues gained, with about 610 lower. Volume totaled 185 million shares, compared with 21.89 million yesterday.

Analysts attributed a small early gain in part to a leveling of the dollar on foreign exchanges in Europe following a recent plunge to record lows. They said the gain was also assisted by internal forces following a long stock market decline.

By the end of the trading day in Europe, the dollar showed some losses, but a display of central bank activity helped keep the losses small.

Actively-traded Marshall Field was the biggest NYSE loser, falling 8 3/8 to 19 7/8 on volume of 439,600 shares. Carter Hawley Hale Stores, rising 7/8 to 16 3/4, withdrew its offer to acquire Marshall Field. Under the offer, Field holders would have received both cash and Carter Hawley Hale stock.

Peter Paul Inc. was an outstanding gainer, rising 4 7/8 to 25. Late yesterday, the company said it agreed in principle to be acquired by Cadbury Schweppes Ltd. in a cash merger. Peter Paul today reported lower fourth quarter earnings.

UMC Industries, which entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Resistor, a 222 share company, fell 1 1/4 to 15 1/4, while Resistor, the volume leader on the American Stock Exchange, gained 1/2 to 21 3/8. Buzdy

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ)—The world oil glut is bringing a sharper plunge in oil output for the 13-member oil cartel than had been anticipated.

New figures obtained from the Saudi Arabian government show that oil exports by the Gulf kingdom, leading producer in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, fell to near a two-year low in January.

This, in turn, was the major factor in a 2 1/2 per cent fall in OPEC's total production to around 20 million barrels a day last month. That was the lowest level since January, 1977, when the cartel was involved in a price split. Output had been 22.5 million barrels a day in December, according to oil industry estimates.

Iran, the second largest producer in OPEC, saw its oil output fall nearly 1.1 million barrels a day in January from the December level of 6.4 million barrels a day.

Venezuela reported that for the first few weeks of 1978 its oil output was running only about 1.7 million barrels a day, down sharply from the 2.3 million barrels a day it had been producing for much of 1977. The cutbacks in Venezuela have raised some concern there whether oil revenues will continue to be enough to finance the government's spending programs.

W. German Economy Seen Growing 1.5%

BERLIN, Feb. 22 (Reuters)—The West German economy has moved onto a growth course again after the pause of last year, the West Berlin Economic Research Institute said today.

In its latest weekly report, it estimated that gross national product would grow by a real 1.5 per cent in the first quarter of this year over the previous three months.

This would follow a rise of the same amount, adjusted for seasonal and working day differences, in the fourth quarter of last year, it said.

Corp. withdrew its \$20 a share offer for Resistor.

Talley Industries rose 1 1/4 to 12 1/8 and Philip Morris rose 7/8 to 87 1/4. Both companies raised their dividends. But Petrie Stores fell 1 1/2 to 35 on lower earnings.

Among the day's most actively traded issues, American Motors, the volume leader, closed unchanged at 47 1/8. The company is discussing some kind of combination with foreign car makers.

Fries closed higher on the American Stock Exchange in moderate trading. The Amex index rose 0.08 to 129.95.

## U.S. Output Slumps 4.4%

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (Reuters)—New orders for durable goods fell \$2.93 billion, or 4.4 per cent, in January to a seasonally-adjusted \$63.34 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

That compared with a 6.7 per cent December increase, which represented an upward revision from the 5.5 per cent originally reported.

The January drop was the biggest since the 7.4 per cent plunge in December, 1974. January shipments from factories fell \$1.55 billion, or 2.5 per cent, to \$60.13 billion compared with a December increase of 4.3 per cent.

The backlog of unfilled orders rose \$3.11 billion, or 1.7 per cent, to \$183.35 billion compared with a 2.5 per cent increase in December.

The department said about three-fourths of the drop in factory orders was due to the \$2.93 billion, or 59 per cent, decline in orders for defense aircraft and parts. The department noted the drop followed some of the largest increases ever recorded for the category.

New orders for nondefense capital goods were off \$812 million, or 4.7 per cent, to \$15.55 billion in January. That compared with a December increase of 9.3 per cent.

The department said a \$600-million or 13-per-cent increase in new orders received by steel makers was responsible for the \$350-million, or 3.9-per-cent, increase in new orders for primary metals to \$9.3 billion.

New orders for machinery were up \$29 million to \$19.45 billion, or a 4.00-per-cent, increase in the electrical machinery sector was offset by a \$400-million, or 3.4-per-cent, drop in non-electrical machinery orders.

## U.S. Inflation Rate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (Reuters)—Council on Wage and Price Stability director Barry Bosworth said the U.S. inflation rate in future years will continue at a 6 to 7-per-cent annual rate. He told the Senate Budget Committee the forecast assumes no unforeseen shock to the economy.

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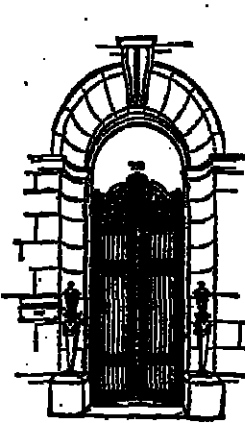
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## NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 22

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	Vol	High	Low	Close
25%	Travel	128.45	127.50	5.00	3.8	33.5	100	128.00	127.50	127.50
25%	Travel	128.45	127.50	5.00	3.8	33.5	100	128.00	127.50	127.50
25%	Travel	128.45	127.50	5.00	3.8	33.5	100	128.00	127.50	127.50
25%	Travel	128.45	127.50	5.00	3.8	33.5	100	128.00	127.50	127.50
25%	Travel	128.45	127.50	5.00	3.8	33.5	100	128.00	127.50	127.50

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	Vol	High	Low	Close
25%	Travel	128.45	127.50	5.00	3.8	33.5	100	128.00	127.50	127.50
25%	Travel	128.45	127.50	5.00	3.8	33.5	100	128.00	127.50	127.50
25%	Travel	128.45	127.50	5.00	3.8	33.5	100	128.00	127.50	127.50
25%	Travel	128.45	127.50	5.00	3.8	33.5	100	128.00	127.50	127.50
25%	Travel	128.45	127.50	5.00	3.8	33.5	100	128.00	127.50	127.50

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	Vol	High	Low	Close
25%	Travel	128.45	127.50	5.00	3.8	33.5	100	128.00	127.50	127.50
25%	Travel	128.45	127.50	5.00	3.8	33.5	100	128.00	127.50	127.50
25%	Travel	128.45	127.50	5.00	3.8	33.5	100	128.00	127.50	127.50
25%	Travel	128.45	127.50	5.00	3.8	33.5	100	128.00	127.50	127.50
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12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	Vol	High	Low	Close
25%	Travel	128.45	127.50	5.00	3.8	33.5	100	128.00	127.50	127.50
25%	Travel	128.45	127.50	5.00	3.8	33.5	100	128.00	127.50	127.50
25%	Travel	128.45	127.50	5.00	3.8	33.5	100	128.00	127.50	127.50
25%	Travel	128.45	127.50	5.00	3.8	33.5	100	128.00	127.50	127.50
25%	Travel	128.45	127.50	5.00	3.8	33.5	100	128.00	127.50	127.50

## U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat	bu	1.10
Corn	bu	1.10
Soybeans	bu	1.10
Wheat	bu	1.10
Corn	bu	1.10
Soybeans	bu	1.10

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat	bu	1.10
Corn	bu	1.10
Soybeans	bu	1.10
Wheat	bu	1.10
Corn	bu	1.10
Soybeans	bu	1.10

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat	bu	1.10
Corn	bu	1.10
Soybeans	bu	1.10
Wheat	bu	1.10
Corn	bu	1.10
Soybeans	bu	1.10

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### NEW YORK, Feb. 22—Cash prices in primary markets for commodities today in New York were:

#### COMMODITY INDEX

Commodity	Index
Wheat	1.10
Corn	1.10
Soybeans	1.10

#### NEW YORK FUTURES

Commodity	Price
Wheat	1.10
Corn	1.10
Soybeans	1.10

#### CHICAGO FUTURES

Commodity	Price
Wheat	1.10
Corn	1.10
Soybeans	1.10

#### Market Summary

#### NYSE Most Active

Stock	Price
Travel	127.50
Travel	127.50
Travel	127.50

#### Standard & Poor

#### NYSE Index

#### American Most Active

#### European Most Active

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## And 'Home Court'

## Baseball 1978: Phillies Boast Pitching, Power

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (NYT)—Looking is the outlook for the new season of the National League in the 1978 baseball season.

Philadelphia—The Broad Street Phillies dominated the East in the 1977 with best record in the league, and best anywhere in the National League. But, for a second year in a row, they are going for their third straight division title and first pennant in 28 seasons.

Like W.C. Fields, they'd rather in Philadelphia. In the relay of Veterans Stadium, they live on "home-court" advantage. After dropping their first game there, they won 60 of next 61, regardless of geography. The Phillies knock heads: third at pitching in league, second in Los Angeles with 188 home runs, second to St. Louis with 168 home runs, fourth in stolen bases with 128 (third most in 60 years). And Greg Luzinski and the Schmidt knocked in 244 runs.

Only Tommy Hutton is gone. Toronto; Jose Cardenal added, from Chicago. The tuber, Bob Boone, had knee surgery in October. Still searching for a right-handed pitcher, a still proud possessor of Steve Carlton, who won 23 plus Cy Young award, also Larry Christman, who won 19, and well-liked bullpen left by Tug McGraw, Warren Brusstar and Ron Sed, who supplied 45 "saves."

Pittsburgh—The Pirates won games, finished five behind the Phillies, then saw the nucleus of their bullpen take the re-agent route to wealth: Rich Reese (who allowed only 1.62 runs every nine innings in 72 games) to the Yankees and Terry Lincecum to the Dodgers. So now, to pitchers relief? Kent Tekulve, Grant Jackson, certainly; Ted Lunde and Larry Demery, maybe; Randy Tate and Carl Olson, if they make the team.

They also lost Al Oliver, who hit .308 with 19 home runs, to the four-team, 11-man deal in December. But they lined Bert Blyleven and his 35-year annuity from the Rangers,

giving them a top pitcher to match with John Candelaria; and they gained John Milner from the Mets.

Third in batting in the league, at .274; third in pitching, with earned-run average of 3.51. But first and foremost in speed with 260 stolen bases, best in the business. Chief whippersnapper: Frank Taveras, who stole 70 times and led both leagues; Omar Moreno, 53 times, and Rennie Stennett, 38, before breaking his leg. "Lumber and lightning" will prevail, says manager Chuck Tanner, who still owns Dave Parker, Willie Stargell and Bill Robinson.

St. Louis—Well, Lou Brock is a year older. But at 38 last summer, he stole 38 bases, broke Ty Cobb's career record, and started the season with exactly 900 steals. And he and Ted Simmons, the catcher and a .318 switch-hitter, still are anchors of a team again churned by trades.

They dispatched Al Hrabosky, terror of bullpen; also Dave Rader and Tom Underwood. They gave up on Hector Cruz, and lost Rawly Lusk to the Yankees in the open market. But they got Mark Littell and his harmonics to replace Hrabosky and his beard; Steve Swisher as the backup catcher, and Pete Vukovich, Dave Hamilton and numerous other pitchers. Also: to fill the need for a "hard right-handed hitter," Jerry Morales and his .280 average from the Chicago Cubs.

Bob Fench got his curve back and was 20 and 7, but needs help from Pete Falcone, who led the club in hits, doubles, runs and stolen bases. John Urrea, Good young infielder who may help, chiefly Garry Templeton, who hit .322 with 25 stolen bases at shortstop and who says: "You ain't seen nothing yet."

Chicago—Talk of the town a year ago, the Cubs held first place for 98 days, fading to fourth after injury to Bruce Sutler, hero of the bullpen who pitched 62 times with dazzling earned-run average of 1.35. Traded Bill Bonham from staff, Cardenal from bench, Morales from outfield, Swisher from be-

## The European Way

## Two Swedes Trying to Bring 'Scientific' Hockey to WHA

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22 (UPI)—A glide up the ice with a grace and speed by few professional hockey players. They sh by bewildered defensesmen at blinding speed and pinpoint passing. They shoot with a blitzy and deftness of touch at leaves goalkeepers lurching desperately at pucks already in the air.

Hockey is often a ballet on ice in the hands of Hedberg and Ulf Nilsson are in the game. Four years ago, Hedberg and Nilsson's hockey skills were virtually unknown in North America. But when they began playing for the Winnipeg Jets of the World Hockey Association, their brilliance on ice became legend.

WHA titles. Skating with Bobby Hull on linemen's "Hot Line," the Swedes scored more than 300 goals each in three seasons, leading the Jets to the WHA title in 1976 and the league finals last season. Nilsson plays center defense and shoots left. Hedberg plays right wing and shoots left.

Both men attended the University of Stockholm and speak fluent English with only a trace of an accent. Nilsson studied economics and Hedberg majored in physical education. Hedberg, 26, nicknamed "Swedish Assassin," is a bachelor. Nilsson, 27, is married, has two children, and is known to his friends as "Ulfie."

Physical Abuse In the rough-and-tumble WHA, the knock against the Swedes has been, "They can't take a hit." Both men are only 5-11, 178 pounds, and have taken considerable physical abuse in the young league.

But Hillman believes they have learned to cope with violence in hockey, while not giving in to it completely. "Hitting is simply not their style. But now, in their fourth season here, they can take the hit better because they have learned how to protect themselves. And they've improved their backchecking and go to the boards more."

But the Hot Line keeps the puck in the opposing zone so much they don't have to worry much about defense. The line moves in precise, complex patterns that baffle most opponents. One writer covering the Jets describes their movement up ice as "killing and weaving."

"Everything Right" Even opposing coaches don't hesitate to praise Hedberg and Nilsson. "They do everything right," Cincinnati Stinger coach Jacques Demers said after a recent game in which the Hot Line ran wild against his team, leading the Jets to an easy victory.

"You put all kinds of checks against them and they still outplay you," Demers said. "When they're on the ice, they completely dominate."

As their fame has grown, many hockey observers have wondered aloud what motivates them. Hillman's view, from the coach's perspective, was simply this: "They want to play the best hockey in the world."



New York Mets coach Willie Mays thumps ball in glove at St. Petersburg, Fla. Manager Joe Torre looks on.

hind plate. In return, acquired Woodie Fryman, who "quit" Cincinnati staff in July; Cruz, who will play center field; Rader, who will catch when George Mitterwald doesn't. But biggest addition is 4-foot-5 Dave Kingman, the gypsy free agent of the Mets and Yankees, who hit 26 home runs and struck out 143 times in 439 times at bat with four teams in one summer.

Team rose to fifth in league in batting, with Bobby Murcer hitting 37 homers and Bill Buckner supplying leadership on a painful slide. Rick Reuschel won 20 and Ray Burris 14. But Bob Kennedy, general manager, says: "Burris has to come close to winning 20 for us to have a good year—and Sutter has to stay healthy all year."

Montreal—This is a team on the make, spending big money and gaining credibility under Dick Williams, manager with track record. The regrouping began last year when the Expos got Cincinnati's Tony Perez, who batted in 91 runs, and signed Dave Cash, who led the club in hits, singles, doubles, runs and stolen bases. They even moved from tiny Jarry Park into the Olympic Stadium, which seats 55,515.

Now they add two of Baltimore's best left-handed pitchers: Ross Grimsley, who cost \$1.4 million as a free agent, and Rudy May in a trade. Also, David Knowles from the Texas bullpen. All will flank Steve Rogers, who won 17 with 208 strikeouts. Best prospect: Frank Ortolano, first baseman who hit 40 home runs at Denver.

Family friends: young outfielder of Andre Dawson, rookie of the year in 1977, who hit 252 with 19 home runs; Ellis Valentin, who hit 200 with 25 homers, and Warren Cromartie, who led all rookies with 175 hits. The catcher, Gary Carter, hit 31 home runs.

New York—Not so "amazing" anymore, the Mets finished last with 98 defeats after a season of dismantling: Joe Frazier was dropped as manager; Joe Torre replaced him; Tom Seaver and Dave Kingman were traded on same evening; and Jon Matlack and John Milner went on same day in December. They are switching emphasis from pitching to power, but the question arises: Who will do the pitching now?

Torre replies: "Jerry Koosman, Nino Espinoza, Pat Zachry and Craig Swan. It's a risk, but we had nothing to offer except pitching in order to get some offense." The four won 39 games and lost 56, which is the risk.

New to the cast are Tim Lincecum, returning after five years to replace 33-year-old Bud Harrelson as the regular shortstop; Elliott Maddox, signed as a free agent although he played only 49 games with Orioles after knee surgery; and Willie Montanez, who hit 20 home runs for Atlanta.

(Third in a series of articles.)

## England Is Edged By Germany, 2-1

MUNICH, Feb. 22 (AP)—West Germany beat England, 2-1, here tonight in a friendly preparation match for the World Cup soccer championship in Argentina in June.

A crowd of 78,000 in Munich's Olympic Stadium watched Stewart Pearson open the scoring in the 43rd minute with a header that caught German goalie Sepp Maier on the wrong foot. The Germans got second-half goals by Ronnie Worm and Rainer Bonhof.

"All-Out Sprites" Mastropasqua's running exercises stress high knee action and all-out sprints. "I don't believe in the worth of jogging," he said. "Players don't jog in a game, they run."

His weight program deals with the entire body, "with all the muscles from the Achilles tendon to the neck." The team will use a squat rack for leg work, a pulling machine for the arms and upper back, and benches for weight work on the torso and upper back.

In the beginning there will probably be more young players than veterans trying the weights," said Mastropasqua. "The veterans may say, 'Who needs this?' but let some of them may find themselves out of job."

"I guess you could say I was handicapped by Joe Torre for this job. I visited the Met clubhouse last September to talk to Joe and I met with Dr. James Parkes, the team physician and some players who seemed interested and excited about a weight program."

"Steve Henderson says he is looking forward to working with me on strengthening his throwing arm. The weakness may not be in the arm, but perhaps in the upper back muscles. And I try to emphasize to the pitchers that the legs, hips and lower back are

Chicago Cubs pitching coach Fred Martin shows Mike Krukow correct hold in Scottsdale, Ariz., training camp.

## A Muscle-Builder Is Striving To Put More Punch in Mets

By Thomas Rogers

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (NYT)—The Mets have not been known as a team with much muscle in recent years, but if Paul Mastropasqua has anything to say this season, the muscle they possess will be well tuned and in fine working order.

Mastropasqua, a physical-fitness expert, will help get the players into condition during spring training and then keep them that way throughout the baseball season. It is the first time the Mets have had a conditioning specialist.

"I'm sick and tired of hearing that baseball players are the worst-conditioned athletes," said the 39-year-old body builder before leaving for the Met camp at St. Petersburg, Fla. "We're going to give the players a chance to show that it's not true."

At the first workout on Friday, he will introduce his program of exercises and running with a supplement of weight lifting for those who desire it.

"There'll probably be just a few exercises in the beginning, but more later when they see what it can do for them," said manager Joe Torre of the weight work. Mastropasqua says he has about 10 players interested already.

"I don't want to force anyone to do something he doesn't feel comfortable with, but if I can offer logical motivation for improvement, why shouldn't a player take advantage of it?" he asked. Said Torre:

"Paul helped extend my career. After the 1975 season, when I only hit 247, I had shoulder and neck problems and I was 35 years old. I had been leaning about weight lifting, but I put myself in Paul's hands at the Downtown Athletic Club."

"He helped me work with my whole body, not just my shoulders and back. From October to February, I worked out three days a week. Afterward I felt completely improved and I hit 306 in 1976."

Mastropasqua's running exercises stress high knee action and all-out sprints. "I don't believe in the worth of jogging," he said. "Players don't jog in a game, they run."

His weight program deals with the entire body, "with all the muscles from the Achilles tendon to the neck." The team will use a squat rack for leg work, a pulling machine for the arms and upper back, and benches for weight work on the torso and upper back.

very important in throwing a baseball." The Mets are not the first professional athlete whom Mastropasqua has worked with. In 11 years at the Downtown A.C., he was consulted by Torre, Tug McGraw and Dave Kingman and such football players as Rocky Bleier, John Hill, Pat Hughes, Tucker Frederickson, Randy White and Walter Payton.

Last year he brought his conditioning theories to the Jets. The only problem developed when 5,000 pounds of weights were stolen from the training camp.

Mastropasqua, who is 5 feet 3 inches tall, began lifting weights at the age of 19 in his hometown of Hoboken, N.J. He increased his weight from 105 pounds to 150 and won the Mr. New Jersey body-building contest in 1972.

"Nobody ever kicked sand in my face," he said emphatically. Torre added: "Players traditionally don't really take the coaches seriously when they lead in exercises. Paul will command their respect."

Mastropasqua said that "my situation is a little ticklish," and explained: "I have a verbal agreement with the Mets for this season. If the team shows improvement, I'll hope to get a contract offer. The success of the program might mean careers for a lot of people in the field who are qualified. I'm not the only one around. I just happened to be in the right spot at the right time."

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Juan Rubio Melero on stretcher after fight.

## Boxer Dies After Knockout

MADRID, Feb. 22 (Reuters)—Spanish middleweight boxer Juan Rubio Melero died today without regaining consciousness after being knocked out in a fight five days ago.

Rubio, 24, was taken to a hospital in a coma last Friday night after being knocked out in the seventh round of a title fight with Spanish middleweight champion Francisco Rodriguez.

He underwent an emergency operation to remove a cerebral blockage but never regained consciousness, a hospital statement said.

Sportswriters called the fight a mismatch and blamed Rubio's manager and the Spanish referee for not stopping the fight.

Rodriguez, 22, said that he realized Rubio was groggy before the seventh round and was surprised that the referee did not stop the bout.

It was Rubio's ninth professional fight.

"People Will Starve" Spanish promoter Martin Berrocal said: "I cannot stop organizing bouts because many people will starve. I shall have to go ahead with existing contracts and then I shall consider whether to leave boxing or not."

The liberal Spanish daily El Pais urged a television boycott of professional boxing.

"In the rest of the world this wrongly labeled sport is sustained almost exclusively by television," it said. "A television ban on this type of boxing will end this harmful and at times tragic speculation on human destruction."



